REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 7,775.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1874. Subscription in Advance [illegible]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 5th January, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HYDASPES, [illegible] Tons, [illegible] H. P., Captain J. [illegible], will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, [illegible] Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

[illegible] Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, [illegible], Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, [illegible]

No [illegible] received on board after sunset on the day [illegible]

[illegible]

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, [illegible] December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 13th January, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. [illegible] (1,[illegible] tons and 450 [illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th December 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

22nd March 1874.

[illegible]

18th April 1874.

[illegible]

11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. [illegible]
Second Class	Rs. [illegible]

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SHACKLETON & Co.,
EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,
45, BOTOLPH LANE,
AND
2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,
LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and EDAM CHEESES, &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 10th May, 1877, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills; I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L.S.

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS London."

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL AND GOLD JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.

On TUESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 o'clock [illegible]

[illegible] and other gold ornaments, silver ware, &c.

The above Jewellery is now on view from the 30th instant.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

2nd January 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will hold their usual weekly sale at their Room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of [illegible] furniture, such as blackwood carved round tables, [illegible] writing table, conversation and reclining [illegible] chairs, [illegible]

[illegible]

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.
No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Mr. Dhondirajee Vinayek Bewalkar, and on account of the Mortgagor, Doctor Bhow Dajee, BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., on the Premises, the following property, viz.:—

[illegible]

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

[illegible]

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 2nd January 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Properties on the North side of Gandevi Road.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January 1874, at [illegible] P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Mortgagee by virtue of power [illegible] by an Indenture of mortgage bearing date [illegible] of [illegible] Mortgagor [illegible] the following valuable landed properties, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the [illegible] called [illegible] on the north side of Gandevi Road, in the [illegible]

[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd January, at [illegible] p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to public competition, on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder, [illegible]

[illegible] useful purposes.

This will be an unusually advantageous opportunity for private builders or small contractors to meet with timber ready cut, for almost any purpose required, and in usefully assorted lots.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS, AND SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 6th January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will [illegible] at Tank Bunder, [illegible] of the Remaining Cargo of Teak Timber [illegible] from the wreck of the ship [illegible], consisting of

[illegible]

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their [illegible]

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain wares, at the Alexandra Cottage, opposite the Alexandra Mills, Chinchpoogly.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 7th January, [illegible] commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the Household Furniture, &c., of F. Hartley, Esq.

Full particulars will appear in Monday's paper.

The same will be on view on and after MONDAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CAWASJEE PATELL STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction, on the premises, the following valuable property, situate in Cawasjee Patell Street, Fort, viz.:—

[illegible]

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SATTAD OR DOONGREY COOLY STREET, NEAR MANDVEE BUNDER.

On TUESDAY, [illegible] of January next, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property, viz.:—

[illegible]

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, CONSISTING OF GROUND AND A STABLE STANDING THEREON, SITUATED ON NOWROJEE HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January next, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to public auction, on the premises, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Farrashkhana land, measuring 117 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage or stable standing thereon, situate on the west side of the Nowrojee Hill 1st Row, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Nowrojee Hill 1st Row, [illegible]

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BENGALPOORA OR OOMERKADY ROAD.

[illegible]

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 P.M., submit to public auction, on the premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, [illegible], the following valuable property, viz.:—

[illegible]

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by public auction at their room in Apollo Street, No. 13,

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T-cloths, [illegible], scarfs, [illegible], &c., &c.

Also a variety of sundry articles, consisting of [illegible]

TO BE SOLD by public auction, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) the Old Victoria Theatre House.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of January 1874, at [illegible], on the premises, at Falkland Road, [illegible] the Victoria Theatre House.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALE of the whole of the rare and costly stock in trade, shop goods and furniture, &c., of the well-known firm of the late Mr. Nancy [illegible], deceased, at the instruction of his Executor.

[illegible]

The full particulars and detailed catalogue will shortly be published, and the property will be on inspection one week before the day of sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd January 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE.

THE SECOND WEEK OF THE ABOVE EXTRAORDINARY AND TALENTED TROUPE IN THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

Mr. A. Feitelsohn begs respectfully to announce to the Public of Bombay, that, in order to give all classes an opportunity of witnessing the performances of the

GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE,

HE HAS MADE A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES, AS FOLLOWS:—

[illegible]

CHILDREN HALF-PRICE.

DATES OF PERFORMANCES
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY,

the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of Jan. 1874.

[illegible] to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

[illegible] may be obtained of Messrs. Soundy, [illegible]

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBUM OF STARS.—VARIETY TROUPE.

ARRIVAL PER SS. [illegible]

WILL APPEAR AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE, GRANT ROAD,

[illegible]

TUESDAY, 6th JAN. 1874.

CHARLES VERNER,

[illegible] PRINCE OF WALES, [illegible] Nobility of England, and the [illegible]

BUCKLEY AND [illegible]

The [illegible] Champion [illegible]

JOHN THOMPSON,

[illegible]

For Prices of Admission see future [illegible] Monday's papers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE SECOND GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE OF THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE, FOR FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS, will take place at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1874.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES, as follows.—

[illegible]

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Performance to Commence at [illegible] o'clock precisely.

A. FEITELSOHN, Proprietor.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME ARABELLA GODDARD

begs to announce that she will give her

SECOND GRAND CONCERT
IN BOMBAY,
TUESDAY, JANUARY, 6th,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE HON'BLE MRS. DEANE,

ASSISTED BY
MRS. SMYTHE AND SIGNOR [illegible]

CONDUCTOR—SIGNOR [illegible]

Seats may be secured and Tickets obtained for all parts of the Hall at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., and at the doors on the day of the Concert.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—[illegible]

Concert to commence at 9-30 p.m. Carriages may be ordered for [illegible]

NOTICE.—Family Tickets can only be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 3rd JAN. 1874.

Last but One Night of the Great Historical Play of

KARAN GHELLO,

FOLLOWED BY AN AMUSING FARCE ENTITLED
DADA KAKA.

Reserved Seats [illegible] Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received at the [illegible] 15th January 1874, for the PURCHASE of ONE HUNDRED TONS of good COKE. [illegible]

N[illegible] will be REMOVED to the OFFICE of the ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, New Secretariat Building, from MONDAY, the 5th instant.

E. E. HAMILTON,
Asst. to Accountant General, In charge of Money Order Office.

MR. WILLIAM J. KER is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM from THIS DATE.

HENRY DODS & Co.

1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. LORNE, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for [illegible] countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents [illegible]

Bombay, 2nd January 1874.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Scottish School at Byculla under Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD, and that in the Fort under Mr. and Mrs. SMEATON, will be REOPENED on MONDAY, 5th January, at 10 A.M.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for certain ALTERATIONS and REPAIRS in one of the ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE BUILDINGS. Plans and Specification of Works may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained, at the Office of the Undersigned, to whom the Tenders are to be sent on or before the 9th inst. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

DAVID E. GOSTLING, C.E.,
Fellow Royal Inst. Brit. Architects.

National Bank Building, Bombay, 2nd Jan. 1874.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES.

[illegible]

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches, Schools, [illegible]	Institutions, Conservatories, Vestibules,	Halls, Corridors, Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns. Glazed Hearth Tiles, Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO., LIMITED, Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, ENGLAND.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. [illegible] of 1873.

SORABJEE HORMUSJEE [illegible], of Bombay, residing at [illegible] Street, within the Fort of Bombay [illegible] Plaintiff.

AMIRSAB BIN [illegible], of Bombay, [illegible] inhabitant residing at [illegible] Road, [illegible] of Bombay, and Bubia [illegible] wife of [illegible] SOUDAKER, [illegible] the Port of Bombay, [illegible] MEEYA BIN [illegible], deceased [illegible] Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] of January, instant, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant [illegible] of MOVEABLE PROPERTY [illegible] PUBLIC AUCTION [illegible]

[illegible]

Each lot to be sold for [illegible]

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

J. TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 2nd January 1874.

MR. ARDASEER FRAMJEE,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862
VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS,
NORWICH.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

[illegible]

BARNARD, BISHOP, & [illegible]
NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH.

BY ROYAL COMMAND

JOSEPH GI[illegible]

STEEL [illegible]

By all [illegible]

MAGIC LANTERNS AND PHANTASMAGORIC APPARATUS.

MAGIC LANTERNS, with

[illegible]

BEST PHANTAS LANTERN, Achromatic lenses, Solar Lamp, &c.

3 inch Achromatic Lens, with 24 well finished slides, birds, animals, scenes, &c., and 2 chromatropes, in strong case, Rs. 175.

3 inch achromatic Lens, with 12 slides, 12 comic slips, 6 levers, 3 chromatropes, and 1 roll, in strong box, Rs. [illegible]

[illegible] inch achromatic Lens, with 12 slides, 12 comic slips, 6 levers, 2 views, 1 panoramic slide, 1 moving slip, and 2 chromatropes, in strong box, Rs. 250.

Sets of ASTRONOMICAL SLIDES, Rs. [illegible], 18, 22-8, 30.

Set of [illegible] with 5 inches, with rackwork very superior, Rs. 50.

Set of COMIC SLIDES, Rs. 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 18, 15.

Sets of VIEWS, [illegible] very superior, Rs. 22.

Set of PANORAMIC SLIDES, with [illegible] inches, Rs. 22.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH OFF THE ABOVE PRICES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE PATENT PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN.

TABLE EPERGNE, OR CENTRE PIECE, FOR PERFUMED WATER.

S. ROSE & Co. are in receipt of a fresh supply of the Perpetual Fountains, which they are offering at the lowest possible Cash Price. In Richly Electro Silvered Ware, from Rs. 200.

S. ROSE & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADMINTON.

THIS EXCELLENT GAME is becoming universally popular and is just superseding the now time-worn Game of CROQUET. It is played by both Ladies and Gentlemen, and affords much amusement and healthy exercise.

SETS COMPRISING:—

Four strong Racquet shape Bats; six large Shuttlecocks; two brass jointed Poles, with Net, Guy Ropes and Pegs; seven Webbings, with Rings and Pins for marking out the ground; Mallet for driving in Pegs; Card of Rules; and a strong varnished Box to contain the whole set.

PRICE—NET CASH, Rs. 35.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO. BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING, and REPAIRING BY Mr. F. A. LOBES.

Lessons given on Piano, Harmonium, Violin, &c.

Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, Regulated, and Polished to New.

Address:—BYCULLA TERRACE, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE COLTON & Co.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

[illegible] OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	FOR DISINFECTING
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND ~~MOUTH~~ DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition: a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER [illegible]	from Rs. 30 to	[illegible]
GOLD WATCHES	60 to	500
CLOCKS	15 to	150
MUSICAL BOXES	15 to	700
JEWELLERY—A large selection.		

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Esplanade [illegible], Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MESSRS. FAVRE [illegible] & CO.
3, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the Public to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELLERY [illegible]

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS,
GOLD SETS [illegible]
[illegible] OF THE NEWEST [illegible]
[illegible] NECK CHAINS, [illegible]
CROSSES, LOCKETS AND [illegible]
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS
AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

[illegible] AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

WHEELER AND WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE
VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,
IN ADDITION TO
THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT
FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,
HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA
HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF
"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"
UPON THE
HON'BLE NATHANIEL WHEELER,
PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing Machine [illegible] this was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY commended by the International Jury for the

GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR.

THE following [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] OTHER MACHINES EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

[illegible] OF COUNTERFEITS!

[illegible] the name of the Firm impressed on the [illegible]

[illegible] WILSON MF'G. Co.,
[illegible]RT, CONN.

[illegible] the command of the Army [illegible] circumstances, and the [illegible] at every time he was engaged [illegible] he was equal to himself. Neither can [illegible] forget the glorious services rendered by the [illegible]

[illegible] is [illegible] not [illegible] do any good [illegible] that Marshal [illegible] protected by [illegible] Lachaud [illegible] an army in [illegible] strong to [illegible] mind that [illegible] capitulation in [illegible] by one side [illegible] frightening the [illegible] Council more [illegible] the conscience of [illegible] the truth in the [illegible] all sides to keep

At 2.45 business [illegible] by the Public Prosecutor replying to [illegible]. He began by bitterly attacking that [illegible] speech. He reproached [illegible] with not having, as [illegible] more talent in such an exceptional case, and [illegible] defended Marshal Bazaine as he would have defended a common criminal. He took up vigorously the attacks made on him by Maitre Lachaud, whom he charged with [illegible] him, and he went on to refute [illegible] ments and justify his own conduct [illegible] Marshal Bazaine with having produced [illegible] Civisa emanating from the Emperor [illegible]

[illegible] DEGRADATION.—It is worth while [illegible] pronounced by this Court [illegible] most humiliating that can [illegible] any criminal; indeed, no civilian criminal [illegible] to such a crushing ordeal as Marshal [illegible] have to undergo if his punishment be not [illegible] Before being shot, a prisoner sentenced to "degradation" is marched into the centre of a square [illegible] soldiers, and all his insignia are successively stripped [illegible] and his epaulettes are torn away and trampled [illegible] by a drummer; his buttons are cut off with [illegible] star, if he have one, is pulled roughly from [illegible]; and as a crowning disgrace, his sword is broken by a sergeant who shouts, "Soldiers, this is the sword of a coward and a felon." No more painful and horrible ceremony could be conceived. I saw two sergeants degraded three years ago in the yard of the Ecole Militaire barracks, and have retained such depressing recollection of the sight that I cannot [illegible] trust that if this unfortunate Marshal is to be [illegible] may be executed decently, without mummery. [illegible] the last clause in the sentence, which condemns the prisoner to bear the costs of the trial, this, if my information be correct, is tantamount to ruin for the Marshal's family. The costs of this enormous [illegible] said to have exceeded 1,200,000f (£48,000), and [illegible] to the popular belief on this point, the Marshal is not rich. Risen from the ranks, the Marshal was supported in early life by his brother, M. E. Bazaine [illegible] and [illegible] the time he obtained his [illegible] of his imprisonment [illegible]

WANTED.

AGENCY.—A GENTLEMAN [illegible]

WANTED a LADY'S MAID, [illegible]

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3rd, [illegible]

POPULAR CONCERT

OF

ORGAN AND MISCELLANEOUS MUSIC.

PROGRAMME.

[illegible]

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

To commence at 5-30 p.m.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Mr. [illegible] ROSWELL GILMOUR, and Mr. JOHN ROBERT CAMPBELL in our Firm CEASED [illegible]

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

MR. RICHARD [illegible] KEY [illegible] THIS DAY ADMITTED A PARTNER in our Firm.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd January 1874.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of [illegible] GOSTLING [illegible]

[illegible] McCLELLAND & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, [illegible] Jan. 1874.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned [illegible] as ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER. He is prepared to [illegible] Designs for [illegible] Buildings, to advise and [illegible] and to make Final Measurements and Accounts [illegible] Works.

DAVID E. GOSTLING, C.E.

Office, National Bank Building, [illegible]

CATTLE EPIDEMIC IN BOMBAY.—[illegible] LIQUID CHLORALUM, [illegible]

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
E. [illegible] SOUTHERN & Co.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned [illegible] RISKS [illegible] both FIRE and MARINE [illegible] at favourable [illegible]

Further particulars on application.

KNOOP & Co.,
Agents, Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—[illegible] INSURANCES [illegible] and in addition return to insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

[illegible]

By Order,
C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
[illegible]
Bombay Co-operative Society Limited.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company [illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE [illegible], Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay [illegible]

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MARINE STORE [illegible] DOCKYARD, up to 12 o'clock [illegible] for the supply by Contracts specified [illegible] from 1st April 1874 to 31st March [illegible]

[illegible] to be superscribed "TENDER FOR MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES."

Tenders will not be received after [illegible]

Tenders must show a rate for each [illegible] therein.

Parties may tender for one or [illegible] they please, but not for a portion of [illegible]

Each Tender before [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] CO., WATCH[illegible] BOMBAY.

[illegible] PERFUMERY.

[illegible] FLORIDA WATER.

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

[illegible]

THE ORDINARY [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 2nd JANUARY.

Exchange on London opened at six months' sight bank bills at 1s. 10[illegible]d. and during the day [illegible] for [illegible] Bills and for forward delivery have again [illegible].

In Government Securities we have not heard of any special transactions, and rates are nominally unaltered.

Bank Bills 6 months' sight [illegible] 1s. 10[illegible]d.
Credit Bills do. [illegible]
Documentary do. [illegible]
Bank Bills 3 months' sight [illegible]
Cheque [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

On Calcutta bank bills 3 days' sight [illegible]
[illegible]

On Madras 3 days' sight [illegible]
Do. demand [illegible]

On China [illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five and a half per cent. [illegible]
Four per cent. [illegible]
Four per cent. [illegible]
Four and a half per cent. [illegible]
Four per cent. [illegible]
[illegible] Debenture Loan [illegible]
[illegible] do. [illegible]
[illegible] Municipal [illegible]
Do. Do. [illegible]
Five Per Cent Loan [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Municipal Loan [illegible]
per [illegible] 111 ex coupons

[illegible]

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each [illegible]
Carolus [illegible]
Mexican Dollars [illegible]
Francs [illegible]
Bar Silver [illegible]
[illegible]
Bar Gold English 100 touch [illegible]
[illegible] 100 touch [illegible]

FREIGHT REPORT.

[illegible] freight, and engagements have been made by steamers for Liverpool at £2-0-0. Sail, more [illegible]

FRIDAY EVENING.

[illegible] No ship.
Liverpool: Iron Ship—Cotton £2 10s. 0d.; Wood ship [illegible] £2 10s. 0d. nominal; Myrabolams £2 5s. 0d.; Coir [illegible]
Havre: Cotton [illegible] No ship.
Overland Steamers—London [illegible]; Venice [illegible]; Trieste [illegible]; Liverpool [illegible]; Havre [illegible]
Liverpool [illegible]; Suez [illegible]
[illegible] per ton.
[illegible] Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
[illegible] nominal.
Calcutta [illegible] per ton.
[illegible] Rs. 15 port charges.
[illegible] Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY, 2nd JANUARY.

[illegible] inquiry for Spinning shares at quoted rates. Bank of Bombay shares quiet. Land shares steady.

BANKS.

				Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Agra Bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bank of Bengal	1,450
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do of Bombay New	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do 2nd Res. Issue	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do of Madras	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chartered Bk. of I. A. & C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	National Bank of India	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oriental Bank	[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. New £20 Shares	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. New Shares	[illegible]

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Colaba Land Co	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Frere Land & Pier Co., Ld.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mazagon Land	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Port Canning Land Company, limited	[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra Spinning	[illegible]
Alliance Spinning	[illegible]
[illegible] M. & P. Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Steel Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	[illegible]
Prince of Wales Press	[illegible]
[illegible] Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible] Press Co.	[illegible]
Sinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	[illegible]
Victoria Press, Madras	[illegible]
[illegible] Cot. Gin & Press Co.	[illegible]
Volkart United Press Co.	[illegible]

[illegible] the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Company	[illegible]
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee	[illegible]
Malabar Coast [illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanical [illegible]	[illegible]
Trust [illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] great and terrible [illegible] an immense marsh [illegible] The slave-hunter [illegible] "No," I [illegible] "Well," he said, [illegible] If he were to go [illegible] He is a dear boy, and I [illegible] a slave." He might say he [illegible] be meeting the original knave of [illegible] That would give the meeting [illegible] ness of these people. They [illegible] of slavery at all. That [illegible] black people throughout [illegible] not only to suppress the [illegible] to reform the whole character [illegible] Central Africa. Sir Samuel then [illegible] account of the difficulties he had [illegible] a conspiracy having been formed [illegible] which might have thwarted the expe[dition] [illegible] means of making presents of cattle, and [wher]ever he went, he made his way amongst [the] most warlike people without firing a shot, [illegible] and everything he required. As he found that this beautiful country, [which] he had formerly known in a flourish[ing state] had been devastated by the rascally [illegible] whole tracts of country where the [illegible] carried off, and in fact, he might [illegible] gone. The only thing to be [illegible] notice to quit the country, [illegible] of the Government to the [illegible] matter, 600 of [illegible] leaving him with [illegible] Viceroy's [illegible]

[illegible] coast below [illegible] has been firm [illegible] alteration in our [illegible] closed on Saturd[ay] [illegible] Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per [illegible] rates:—

Old Dhollerah [illegible]
,, Oomrawuttee [illegible]
,, Sawgineed [illegible]
,, Vingorla [illegible]
New Oomrawuttee (Feb. delivery) [illegible]
,, Akote [illegible]
,, Broach M. G. (March [illegible]
,, Hingunghaut (Jan. [illegible]
,, Dhollerah (April [illegible]

The undermentioned purchases were on [illegible] effected by European firms:—

25 Candies Old Barsee [illegible] at Rs 171
25 ,, New ,, [illegible] at ,, 183
25 ,, ,, ,, & Jalgaum [illegible] at ,, 186
200 ,, Hingunghaut F.P.B. Feb. delivery at ,, 258

YARNS.

The market remains very dull, and there is no business doing from first hands.

METAL.

The market for most kinds continues firm, but no sales have come to our notice.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

No.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	[illegible]	Ridley	Calcutta, Dec [illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Carwar, Dec [illegible]
	[illegible]	Butcher	London, Nov [illegible]
	[illegible]	Lewis	Calcutta, Dec [illegible]

DEPARTURES.

No.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
	[illegible]	Dudley	Cochin.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aden and Jeddah.
	[illegible]	Sanders	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The ship [illegible] to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer [illegible] for China, &c. Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Carwar, &c. Steamer China, to Coast and Cutch. Ship [illegible] Castle, to London via Cochin. Ship [illegible] to Alleppy and United States.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 18 Hydaspes, ss, Bernard, from London.
19 Dunraven, ss, Pottinger, from Cardiff.
1[illegible] Fatkool Cureem, ship, Schwalky, from Singapore.
[illegible] Ava, ss, Flourens, from Marseilles.
21 Leon, ss, Oliano, from Liverpool.
21 Bearn, ss, Westfield, from Calcutta.
2[illegible] Kwang Tung, S. M., Elliot, from Perim.
2[illegible] Baroda, ss, Almond, from Bombay.
2[illegible] Abbotsford, ss, Lamb, from London.
[illegible] Avernon, Fr. S.S., Cardone, from Saigon.
[illegible] [illegible], ss, Bulkely, from Newcastle.
[illegible] Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from Shanghai.
[illegible] William Corry, ss, Croxton, from Carwar.
[illegible] Lorne, ss, Butcher, from London.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 18 Hydaspes, ss, Bernard, to Bombay.
19 Dunraven, ss, Pottinger, to Bombay.
[illegible] Queen of India, ship, [illegible], to Calcutta.
[illegible] [illegible], H. M.'s [illegible], to China.
21 [illegible], ss, Westfield, to Suez.
21 Leon, ss, Oliano, to Manilla.
22 Ava, ss, Flourens, to China.
[illegible] [illegible], ss, [illegible], to Kurrachee.
23 Abbotsford, ss, Lamb, to Kurrachee.
[illegible] Avernon, ss, Cardone, to Toulon.
24 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, to London.
24 Hellespont, ss, Grant, to Calcutta.
24 William Corry, ss, Croxton, to Odessa.
24 Lorne, ss, Butcher, to Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Nov. 14 Wolverine, H. M.'s S. F., Wratislaw, from Trincomalee.
Dec. 11 Philomel, H. M.'s Gb., Garforth, from Sheerness.
1[illegible] Wm. Atkinson, ss, [illegible], from Cardiff.
1[illegible] [illegible], A. S. Fr., [illegible], from Pola.
1[illegible] Fatkool Cureem, ship, Schwalky, from Singapore.
22 Kwang Tung, S. M., Elliot, from Perim.

DAILY IMPORTS.—2nd JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wimbledon, s, 400 bundles iron sheets, Joseph Scottee.

FROM LONDON.

Alboin, s, 6 cases brass wire, 140 cases window glass, Eeecoobhoy Ebramjee; 30 hogsheads ale, and 12 hogsheads stout, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 25 hogsheads beer, Alan Ricks and Co; 8 cases soap, and 10 cases provision, S J Noormahomed; 22 cases stout, W Watson and [illegible]; 57 cases port-wine, 26 cases sherry, 50 cases champagne, and 10 cases brandy, Robert Angus & Co.
Alnwick Castle, 29 cases oilmanstores, A Goolamhoosein; 51 bundles iron hoops, H Allybhoy and Co; 200 barrels paint, and 64 cases window glass, and 5 cases glassware, [illegible] Suleman; 3 packages glassware, Moora Eyab.
[illegible], 11 cases plated glass, N Abdoolally.

FROM GENOA.

Persia, s, 250 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2nd JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vicksburg, 21 bales cotton, Premjee [illegible] and Co; 500 bags galls, Premjee Runchordass; 42 bales cotton, Jadowjee Gopaljee; 190 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Lady Allen, 160 cwts. horns, Nanabhoy Gadgjee; 925 bags myrabolams, Pestonjee Hormusjee; 134 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 1,000 bundles gall, V Ebrahjee.
Wimbledon, s, 27 bales wool, Dayabhoy Caliianjee and Co; 38 bales cotton, Ragoonjee Bhoya; 288 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 152 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co, 38 bales cotton, Mathoordass Chapsey; 31 bales wool, Gursoodas Damodur; 50 bales wool, Pragjee Tooleedass; 258 bales cotton, Gordhundass Futtychund; 64 bales cotton, Doongersey Morarjee; 36 bales wool, Chimondass Madhewdass; 10 bales wool, Tookaram Ebjee; 150 bales cotton, Mooljee Gaculdass; 5 bales hides and skins, Hassum Oomer; 2 bales wool, Mahomed Allana; 25 bales hemp, Nathoo Sooderjee; 100 bales cotton, Nathoo Sooderjee; 4,250 bundles coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee; 40 bales wool, Soonderjee Damoder.
Athol, s, 500 bags wheat, Herralall Ramgopall; 800 packages wet dates, Mahomed Elias Ebrahim; 500 packages wet dates, Vangoomull Mayaram; 102 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 27 bales cotton, Vithaldas Coorjee.
Hydaspes, s, 291 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes, s, 70 cases olibanum, Allana Munjee & Co; 28 bales hides and skins, E. M. C. Abdoolabhoy & Co; 27 bales skins, V. S. M. Shaeba & Co; 250 bags pepper Soonderdass Mooljee; 57 cases olibanum, Joomabhoy Laljee; 4 cases cardamoms, Gopaljee Runchor; 49 bales skins, Mahomedally Sarojoodin & Co; 10 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, and 60 cases olibanum, Succoor Khakey; 57 cases olibanum, Rausbally Alliruza; 40 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, and 4 bales hides and skins, John Campbell & Co; 8 cases hides, Dawood Mahomed; 10 cases olibanum, Abdoola Mumun; 110 cases olibanum, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj; 53 bales hides, and skins, S. & A. S. N. Meera & Co; 13 cwts. M. teeth and 8 cases cardamoms, C. Hussonbhoy; 12 bales hides, D. Bassom; 3 bales hides, A. Nathoo; 4 packages tortoise shells, Fazulla Khakey; 23 bundles silk, J. Pereboy; 7 cases cardamoms, M Lilladhur; 42 bales skins, C. Esmail & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Shamrock, 609 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—DECEMBER 31.

Burd, Major, 1[illegible]th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Mhow.
[illegible], Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, from Baroda.

JANUARY 1.

Dent, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Poona.
[illegible], Captain, 2nd Cavalry, on duty, from Aden.
Mainwaring, Lieutenant-Colonel, [illegible]th Regiment N. I., on leave from Jubbulpore.

JANUARY 2.

French, Colonel, Madras 34th Light Infantry, on leave, from Bangalore.
[illegible], Madras, 34th Light Infantry, on sick leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES—JANUARY 1.

[illegible], Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to [illegible]
[illegible], Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.
[illegible], Staff Corps, on duty, to Jubbulpore.

JANUARY 2.

[illegible], Lieutenant, Bengal Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

[illegible]

[illegible] your thanks [illegible] Wales—I do not [illegible] evening, as he has [illegible] a path in which all England [illegible] him, in [illegible] work of [illegible] Sir Sa[muel] [illegible] allow me, on behalf of this meeting [illegible] and Lady Baker [illegible] very [illegible] society for the noble work you have [illegible]

Sir Samuel Baker: I only wish to [illegible] words in reply to the kind expression [illegible] Highness. As he now honours [illegible] ties, so in every difficulty and danger I h[ave] [illegible] recollection of the kind support which his [High]ness has given me. When I listened [illegible] phrases which he spoke I could not help [illegible] those phrases came rather from the [illegible] his heart than my deserts. Sir Samuel then [illegible] the notice of the society the valuable assista[nce] [illegible] had been rendered to the expedition and to ge[ographi]cal knowledge by his nephew, Lieut. Baker, [illegible] the topographical department, and trusted that the result of his labours would be accepted by them as they deserved.

The meeting then broke up, at a little past [illegible] o'clock.—*Daily Telegraph.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal,* &c.

[HOM]ŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation [illegible] which has attained such a world-wide reputation [illegible] factured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Offices, Bruges, Belgium.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase, from 8 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

Letters forwarded by the route at [illegible] for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope [illegible] 4 annas per cover.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Rajpootana, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wasind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum, and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	6 A.M.	[illegible] A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON	2-30	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country,	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, [illegible], Dapolee, and Rutnagherry	4 A.M.	[illegible]	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to [illegible]

[illegible]—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day [illegible] inland post goes out at [illegible] Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. P. [illegible]

Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at [illegible] o'clock, and closes at [illegible] o'clock, late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till [illegible] at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna; 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum [illegible] Rs. 10 0
Per Copy [illegible] 0 [illegible]

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

MARRIAGES.

DICKSON—MOFFAT—December 27th, at All Saints, Lucknow, by the Rev. F. T. Stewart Dyer, William Dickson, of the Bank of Bengal, to Clara Barrington, second daughter of Col. A. Kay Moffat, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Oude.

HOWARD—LEVY—December 2[illegible]th, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, of, Canning Street, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. Y. Gubbey, H. S. Howard, Esq., late of China, to Sally, second daughter of the late Ezekiel Salah Levy, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATH.

RICHMOND—December 27th, at Rasselas Estate, Manantoddy, Francis Edward Richmond, 4th son of the late Sylvester Richmond, Esq., H. M.'s 49th Regt., aged 42 years.

*The Daily "*BOMBAY GAZETTE,*" and the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,*" are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1874.

[illegible] must have been not a little disquieted of late by news which foreshadows the outbreak of fresh troubles in Afghanistan. Having, thanks to English help, secured himself against the fear of Russian aggression on the north, and consolidated his power over all the dominions that belonged to his father, Dost Mahomed, the Ameer Shere Ali is now more [illegible] bent on carrying out his favourite [illegible] of appointing as his successor in the kingdom his youngest son Abdoola, instead of the eldest surviving son, Yakoob, so well-known as the Governor of Herat. It is natural that Shere Ali should [illegible] Yakoob, to whom he is mainly indebted for his restoration to the throne [illegible] after his defeat by Azim Khan. [illegible] never afford to forgive [illegible] Shere [illegible] has distinguished himself [illegible] the [illegible] Afghan princes by showing [illegible] Sir Jo[hn] [illegible] either son nor brother [illegible] character it seems at all [illegible] be tempted some day to [illegible] slight, he suc[illegible] with the Viceroy of [illegible] Yakoob into rebel[lion] [illegible] successfully [illegible] with Shere Ali to [illegible] and Yakoob after [illegible] penitence and humi[liation] [illegible] might have softened [illegible] army, it may well be [illegible] sincerely forgave the [illegible] reconciliation [illegible] independent of his [illegible] the money and [illegible] land in equip[ping] [illegible] army commanded by his own [illegible] by treacherous princes of the blood who might at any moment betray him. It may be presumed that he thinks he is now strong enough to overcome Yakoob, for he has officially proclaimed Abdoola as his heir, and the adherents of the Herat prince are already leaving Cabul in expectation of a renewal of the struggle which, but for the interference of the English Viceroy, would probably have been fought out to the bitter end in 1870.

The Government of India cannot view this state of things with indifference, or pursue Lord Lawrence's favourite policy of leaving the princes of the Barukzye family to settle their quarrels as best they could among themselves. In the first place the Government has since Shere Ali became the undisputed master of Cabul, put its relations with him on an entirely new footing by subsidising him with liberal gifts of money and arms. The Ameer has received from us in all at least £160,000, besides many thousand stand of small-arms, four 18-pounder siege guns, two 8-inch howitzers, and a mountain battery of six 3-pounder guns. We are indebted for this information to an official article in a recent number of the *Edinburgh Review*, the writer of which seems to us to estimate far too lightly the political importance of the further arrangements regarding Afghanistan which England entered into with Russia at the beginning of last year. But the Reviewer evidently belongs to that school of weak politicians who delight in vague "understandings," and are quite annoyed with anyone who tries to give to these a definite meaning. Thus, in speaking of the "understanding" with Russia about the Afghan frontier, he says:—"It has been supposed in some "quarters that this understanding leaves Russia "free to annex up to the Oxus, and there"by to perpetuate the sense of insecurity which "all her movements have hitherto exerted among "her neighbours. But this is not the case." As a matter of fact, however, Russia has actually annexed up to the Oxus, and, with a cynical disregard of even the pretence of observing [illegible] to Lord Granville [illegible] leaving Khiva independent, has made the Khan of Khiva write himself down, in a formal treaty, as the "obedient servant" of the Emperor. The territory on the right bank of the Oxus has, indeed, been nominally annexed to Bokhara; but the new treaty with Bokhara, besides keeping in the hands of the Russians the sole command of the river, makes the political and commercial interests of Russia and Bokhara identical in Turkistan, the first result of this arrangement being the imposition of duties on all goods from India entering Central Asia. The Reviewer is, in our judgment, equally at fault, when, with true official serenity, he says, there is "no cause for alarm" in the significant warning Prince Gortschakoff gave Lord Granville that he should hold England responsible for Shere Ali's good conduct. "We do not," said the outspoken Russian Minister, "refuse to "accept the line of boundary laid down by "England. We are the more inclined to this "act of courtesy as the English Government "engages all her influence with Shere Ali in "order to induce him to maintain a peaceful "attitude, as well as to insist on his giving "up all measures of aggression or further con"quest." Now, this engagement was, no doubt, declared by Mr Gladstone not to be binding on England,—a declaration which the Russians may have chosen to accept as freeing them from their pledges to us; but, now that the Russian frontier marches with that of Afghanistan, it is obvious that, unless we make the Ameer of Cabul keep at peace with his neighbours, the Russians will step in and do the work for us. Of course, what Prince Gortschakoff was anxious to provide against was the probability of Afghan incursions on the territory of the Ameer of Bokhara; and he is not likely to interfere in a civil war between Shere Ali and one of his sons.

But the English Government has placed itself in this awkward predicament. It has let the Russians approach so near Cabul, that, unless the ruler of that city is a prince on whom we can thoroughly rely, and whom we are resolved to protect, war or intrigue may at any time reduce Afghanistan to the condition of Bokhara. Our Government can trust Shere Ali, and it would, probably, show no lack of energy in resisting with all its force an attempt on the part of his northern neighbour to make his kingdom a Russian province. But could it trust Yakoob, if he became master of Cabul? This is a question which events apparently will compel the Government of India to answer with promptitude and decision. Anglo-Indians generally blame Shere Ali for his indiscreet preference of Abdoola, and seem to be of opinion that it would be a good thing if Yakoob were to succeed his father. But the Herat prince is, by all accounts, a man of resolute and independent character, who dislikes the English; and this is just the sort of man whom we do not wish to see placed on the throne of Cabul. Even if he succeeded his father peacefully, his enterprising spirit would probably never let him live a life of rest and inglorious ease as a pensioner of the English Government. But, if he were to conquer Shere Ali in battle and dethrone him, could our Government possibly recognize him as Ameer of Cabul; and could it hope to gain anything by offering him a recognition which perhaps he might treat with contempt? The fact is, our relations with Shere Ali have become so intimate, that, as the Government of India could not restrain him from deliberately depriving Yakoob of the hope of succeeding him on the throne, it seems to have no choice but to stand by him in the impending struggle. Shere Ali's chances of victory are in all likelihood more favourable than is generally supposed; for, although Yakoob has the reputation of being a brave and skilful soldier, the Ameer ought to have a better disciplined force as he certainly has a far more formidable artillery than has yet been engaged in Afghan warfare. But English influence in Afghanistan is, in any case, indissolubly linked with Shere Ali's personal fortunes; and, if the policy of the Government of India be simply to let the Ameer "fight it out" with his son, the consequences may be disastrous. Any course the Government may adopt will, no doubt, present special difficulties of its own; but we cannot help thinking that the boldest plan would be the safest, and that a distinct intimation should be given to Yakoob of the resolution of the British Government not to permit, in any circumstances, the dethronement of its faithful ally, Shere Ali. It comes to this, that, practically, we have taken the Ameer under our protection; and we should not have done this unless we were willing to accept the responsibilities of such a protectorate.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE *Bombay Government Gazette*, which was presented at our office yesterday instead of on Thursday as usual, thus inducing us to believe that the local Government had given its very useful messengers a holiday, contains a Marine Department notification regarding the foundering of the Benares, 1,395 tons, off Ras Morebat, on the Arabian Coast, on the 13th August, while on her passage from Jeddah to Calcutta. A Court of Inquiry (consisting of Mr. Connon and Captain Methven), investigated, some time ago, the circumstances connected with the foundering of the ship, and its report has been confirmed by Government. The ship encountered bad weather off the coast of Arabia, and had to be abandoned notwithstanding the persistent efforts of the nacoda and his assistants to save her. No ship's papers were preserved; but the Court believed that the nacoda's chart (handed in by him) showed competent knowledge of navigation, and it accordingly sought for the cause of the disaster in the condition of the ship itself. The [illegible] was returned to him, but the owners of the ship, which contained a crew numbering sixty men, are not permitted to escape so easily, and we trust [illegible] take a note of the fact that the [illegible] Court state it to be their opinion that [illegible] that the Benares was in an unseaworthy condition and that she must have left port in an unseaworthy condition. It is a pity that the names of these owners are not made public in this report. A Mr. Plimsoll is evidently required for India as well as British ships. It has often surprised us that many more accidents to local craft are not reported. We have seen boats leaving Bombay for the coast, loaded with pilgrims [illegible] which to our eye (call it [illegible]) appeared to be in a dang[erous] [illegible] and fair game for a [illegible] that they would never reach their destination. A committee of investigation among native seamen might learn a number of interesting facts. The report of the Court concludes by drawing attention to the inhospitable reception which the ship-wrecked crew met with on this part of the Arabian coast—where they were cruelly plundered of money, food, and clothes.

THE following are extracts from the very interesting report which was read by Dr. Dalzell on the occasion of Lord Napier of Magdala's visit to the Convent School at Poona on the 29th ultimo, when His Lordship presented the prizes to the successful pupils of that institution:—

The institution comprises three schools:—1st. St. Joseph's Orphanage, in which soldiers' children receive a careful but plain education, and are particularly taught to render themselves useful, according to the anticipated requirements of their future life. 2ndly. St. Xavier's Day School, chiefly attended by children of a better class, mostly civilians, to whose education are added the accomplishments required for young ladies in society. 3rdly. The St. Ann's School, which is *exclusively* intended for the poorer classes, and also for Eurasian children unacquainted with the English language. These three branches are entirely distinct, having their own especial objects, requirements, and regulations. The annual Government inspections have been held regularly since their introduction into this Presidency, and Lieut.-Colonel Waddington has expressed his satisfaction at the gradual but steady improvement of the pupils. The grant received for 1872-73 amounts to Rs. 1,815; after every examination, the fortunate *possessor* receive each a premium as a token of her success, independent of the yearly prizes awarded in December. The St. Ann's has been recognised by the Educational Inspector as a branch of the Poona Convent Schools, and as such registered in July last as a grant-in-aid school. A grant of Rs. 1,000 towards the purchase of the present school-house, sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction, has been received, and a like sum is promised when the pupils number 60. The average number of children varies very little during the year—thus, since the last report 38 new pupils replaced the 9? who had left St. Xavier's school, and 127 children were admitted into the St. Joseph's, while 125 were withdrawn on account of the regiments leaving the station or going home. Eighteen grown-up girls have been married from the school—fourteen [illegible] remarkably well. Four others have obtained a higher position by marrying men holding public offices under the local Government. Ever mindful of their happy school days, these ex-pupils of the Convent rejoice when an opportunity presents itself to re-visit the home of their childhood; on these occasions, they bring with them their own little ones, whom they feel proud to present to those who have acted a mother's part towards themselves: it is needless to add, that a very regular correspondence is kept up between them and their former teacher-friends. Six more of the elder pupils obtained situations as ladies' maids or milliners' apprentices, and in proof of their doing well, similar applications are frequently made at the Convent, but it is not deemed advisable to send them out of the institution before the age of 18 or thereabouts. The children, as formerly, make up their own clothes, have the entire charge of the house with regard to its cleanliness, and are taught household management under proper guidance. A few influential families of the Parsee community have recently sent their daughters to St. Xavier's School. We hope to see ere long this movement towards European education more generally followed, as it assuredly would prove very advantageous to these young ladies, by familiarizing them with the English language and customs. The same means of exciting emulation and bestowing rewards have been kept up as hitherto, the division of the pupils into camps with the quarterly battles, in which the winning banner receives a "medal of honour" amidst the applause of the victors and the tears of the vanquished, is not without its beneficial effect. Moreover, to the children of St. Joseph's are awarded the weekly tickets of satisfaction which quarterly become "ready money" with a view of purchasing toys, pictures, sweets, &c., &c., at the "bazaar" provided in the play-shed for that purpose: these are found an efficient stimulus to their industry and steadiness. The Convent has no funds to rely on, but God's providence never failed to send help when required: a handsome donation of Rs. 1,500 was made by the Maharajah Scindia on his last visit to Poona, as also Rs. 300 were given by the Chief of Jamkundee and his lady. The Orphanage has the three following helps towards its maintenance:—1st. The batta allowed by Government to soldiers' children. 2nd. The amount obtained from the annual examination of the grant-in-aid by results. 3rd. The sale of the children's work. Although unconnected with the schools, but having become a branch of the Convent, we beg to mention here, that in order to afford some help to another class of people, generally little thought of in this country, a "home" has been opened in the adjoining bungalow, where work is provided for respectable women whether residing on the premises or coming only for the day; the little money they are thus able to earn for themselves becomes an efficient help for their sustenance, besides the occupation being the means of withdrawing them from dangerous occasions, while encouraging industry and steadiness.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

THE BRITISH REVENUE.

THE INDIAN MAIL SERVICE.—DEPUTATION TO DR. LYON PLAYFAIR.

LONDON, 1st JANUARY.

The British outposts are on the Prah River, which was crossed by the Ashantees in the greatest disorder. Reinforcements have arrived at the Cape Coast, and are cruising with the view of maintaining the health of the troops. The march on Coomassie will take place in January.

The revenue to the end of the year 1873 amounted to £77,750,000, showing an excess over the estimates in nine months of £2,250,000.

The Macao coolie trade has been abolished.

An influential deputation of steamship owners waited on Dr. Lyon Playfair yesterday with the object of urging the acceleration of the mails to and from the East. It was stated that the Peninsular and Oriental Company is endeavouring to obtain the sanction of Government to the conveyance of mails through the Suez Canal.

OBITUARY.—General Piper; Lieutenant-General Edward Cumberiege.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 31st DECEMBER.

Total week's sales of cotton.... 39,000 bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats .. 6,000 ,,
,, ,, Imports of cotton 43,000 ,,
,, ,, ,, Surats .... 4,000 ,,
,, Stock of cotton 595,000, estimated 473,000 bales.
,, ,, Surats 282,000 ,, 248,000 ,,

Surats are in moderate request.

LONDON, 31st DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day closed weaker. Surats dull and drooping.

The London cotton market closed dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5⅛d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account .... 92.
5 ,, French Rente, 1872 ...... 93¾.
Bar Silver .... 58.

The sum of £361,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Departures for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Violetta and Geelong.

LONDON, 1st JANUARY.

Exchange on India................ 1s. 9⅞d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper .... 91⅞.
4½ do. do. .... 96¼.
5½ do. do. .... 101¼.
3 do. Consols.................. 92.
5 do. French Rente, 1872 ...... 93¾.
Bar Silver .... 58.

The Bank of England Returns show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ....£11,187,500.
Bills discounted ......£22,875,000. Inc. £4,125,000
Bullion ....£22,625,000. do. [illegible] 690,000.

Departures for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Archduke.

REGARDING the statement that the judicial service in the Punjab is to be strengthened under orders now shortly to be issued, the *N. W. Herald* asks, could not this strength be drawn from the so-called plethora of junior civilians in these provinces?

THE *N. W. Herald* mentions the perennial rumour that the Government will not go to Simla this year. One would think that the Government of India sets afloat rumours like this through some subordinate medium in order to advertise its existence, and, like the celebrated [illegible] in the "Critic," to beget "an awful attention."

THE *N. W. Herald* thinks that asbestos may be found in quantities among the Himalayas, although it does not give any reasons for the opinion, and hopes that the Government of India will encourage its production. The article of [illegible], we are afraid, induce the Government of India to be very enthusiastic in the matter, as the indistinguishable qualities of asbestos are spoken of in the most general terms [illegible] statement which [illegible] made is—"Asbestos a mineral"—and there is certainly no denying [illegible]

WE have often regretted the custom which compels natives to spend enormous sums upon their marriages, but the evil seems to be greatest when it influences native chiefs or princes; when, it is to be suspected, make their subjects pay through the nose for the luxury. The *Oudh Akhbar* mentions the following facts which illustrate what we mean:—"Dada Saheb, the young Rajah of Dhurumpore, was lately married to the daughter of the Thakore of Chalyar, in the Mahee Kanta. The Rajah of Dhurumpore expended about Rs. 70,000, and the Thakore about Rs. 25,000, on the occasion." The paper then proceeds to say—"In a general way, such sums for rajas might be called moderate, but these rajahs are poor, and the people will no doubt have to suffer for the expenditure in the shape of extortion. There may be considerable difficulty in persuading private individuals to cut down their marriage expenses, but in the case of petty rajahs, the measure ought to be enforced by the British Government."

THE following scale of clothing is, according to the last *Bombay Government Gazette*, allowed to the non-commissioned staff of sanitaria:—"For the first year, a tunic, a pair of cloth trousers, two pairs of boots, a wicker helmet (or compensation in lieu). For the second year—a serge frock, a pair of cloth trousers, two pairs of boots, compensation for difference in value between tunic and serge frock, compensation for a pair of serge trousers." That item of "compensation" appears to us to be a mysterious one. If a helmet or a pair of serge trousers is considered to be a necessity for a non-commissioned officer, why should "compensation in lieu" of them be referred to? Is it expected that a non-commissioned officer in India may go without his sun topie, or his [illegible] new ones in exchange [illegible] on the other hand, these articles are not considered to be necessary for the non-commissioned officer, why should they be made items "in lieu" of which the public must be called upon to pay compensation? The army seems to be ruled by questions of compensation. We have heard much about colonels' allowances and now we have the probability of questions being agitated as to corporals' allowances in respect of trousers and helmets.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says—"The internal Customs line, with the stoppage of country trade and costly army of preventive officers which it involves, has again come under consideration. The main object of this line throughout the 1,200 miles which extend from the Indus to the Taptee at Burhanpore, is to prevent the salt produced in native States from entering British territory unless it pays our duty of eight shillings a hundredweight. It also enables us to tax sugar. In order to do this, an establishment of 8,578 officers and men, costing £105,728 a year, is maintained for these 1,200 miles alone. The revenue raised upon this section of the line is just over a million sterling, from which rather more than ten per cent. must be deducted for cost of collection. Hitherto it has been impossible to do away with this costly and cumbrous check upon internal traffic without sacrificing £900,000 a year. A plan is now proposed by which the native States might be induced to permit their salt to be taxed at the places of production, so as to avoid the necessity of a Customs line to tax it in transit. The position of the British Government has been much altered lately by our getting undivided possession of the Sambhar Lake and the enormous salt manufactures which are there carried on. When Lord Mayo's railway from the lake to Agra and Delhi is completed, it seems likely that the native States will be partially disabled from exporting salt to our territory. The cost of production and transit of their salt will heavily weight the commodity in competition with that produced at the Sambhar Lake and brought into our districts by cheap railway carriage. These circumstances seem to hold out a prospect for opening negotiations for taxing the salt of native States at the places of manufacture, and place us in a much more [illegible] treaty than we have hitherto occupied. Political considerations have, however, in such matters a greater importance than revenue or trade arguments. On the one hand, it would be in the highest degree inexpedient to disturb our present happy relations with the native States. But, on the other hand, if the matter could be arranged with their own consent, it would be an important step towards the abolition of that artificial and costly boundary which at present intercepts the whole internal traffic of the country, and does so much to shut us off from our feudatories."

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* learns by advices from the Cape of Good Hope that Commodore Commerell was making satisfactory progress towards convalescence, and that he was able to take moderate walking exercise. The ball had not been extracted, and it must now be left to work its way out.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says—"Lieutenant-Colonel De Courcy, R.M.L.I., who is senior regimentally to Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, R.M.A., is about to proceed to the Gold Coast to take command of the Royal Marines now serving under Sir Garnet Wolseley. By a strange anomaly, Lieutenant-Colonel Festing is senior in the Army to Lieutenant-Colonel De Courcy, and would, therefore, in the event of a battalion being brought before the enemy, take the command."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says—"Five Staff College officers have sailed within the past week to join Sir Garnet Wolseley. Lieutenant-Colonel Colley resigns the appointment of Professor of Military Administration at the Staff College, that he may have a chance of catching a fever in the African jungle. Captain F. Russell, 14th Hussars, Captain Dalrymple, 88th Regiment, and Lieutenant Cooper, 47th Regiment, go out on special service, having just completed their course there. Captain Duncan, Royal Artillery, also holds a Staff College certificate."

THE manufacture of buck-shot cartridges at the [illegible] Laboratory [illegible] Arsenal, Woolwich, has terminated, several millions having been completed both for muzzle and breech-loaders, and a considerable stock of each sort being on hand. It will be satisfactory to those who doubt the wisdom of using buck-shot with arms of precision to learn that an ample supply of the ordinary cartridges, containing the conical bullet, is being sent out at the same time to the Gold Coast for the use of the English troops engaged in the expedition against the Ashantees.

Two collisions have lately occurred between vessels in Her Majesty's service and other ships. On the 24th ult. Her Majesty's ship Bellerophon signalled the steamer Flamstead, one of the Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Navigation Company's fleet, which had then left Madeira three days. When the vessels came together a slight collision took place, and after they had cleared they came into collision a second time. It was then found that the ram of the Bellerophon, which extends 2½ ft. in advance of her bow, and struck the Flamstead 11 ft. under water, completely opening her side. The passengers and crew of the latter vessel were then transferred to the Bellerophon, and shortly after the Flamstead went down stern foremost. On the 5th inst. Her Majesty's troop-ship Serapis left Malta with a number of troops of various regiments on board, but returned about three hours afterwards, having been in collision a short distance [illegible] the steamer Pal[illegible] is said to [illegible]

[illegible] al Commanding-in-Chief [illegible] recurrence of monetary [illegible] officers on account [illegible] exchange, or as [illegible] commissions:—

[illegible] provided at the public ex[pense] [illegible] on the abolition of p[urchase] [illegible] in future be [illegible] will be regarded as a violation [illegible] provisions of the [illegible]

Declaration [illegible] made on promotion, on [illegible] restoration [illegible] full pay [illegible]

"I hereby [illegible] upon my honour as a gentleman that I have not, nor to the best of my belief has any person [illegible] for my interest [illegible] indirectly, paid or transferred, or agreed to pay [illegible] any sum of money [illegible] security or other [illegible] my promotion [illegible] the rank of [illegible] restoration from half to full pay [illegible] any and agree [illegible] not to make [illegible] any manner [illegible] such [illegible] transfer, in respect of such promotion [illegible] transfer to full [illegible]

Declaration to be made on applying for exchange:—

"I hereby declare upon my honour as a gentleman that the proposed exchange with [illegible] not originate [illegible] affecting [illegible] character or professional efficiency [illegible] intention to [illegible] and to do [illegible] to which I propose to exchange, and that [illegible] by (receive) [illegible] fair and reasonable [illegible] exchange [illegible] or (me) as shown [illegible] annexed; and I further declare that [illegible] best of my belief [illegible] any person on my be[half] [illegible] as in first declara[tion] [illegible]

A third declaration similar to the [illegible] made by an officer on applying to [illegible] appointment in the Indian Staff Corps [illegible] regulations go on to prescribe that [illegible] must be drawn up in the officer's own handwriting, be countersigned by the Commanding the regiment, and by another [illegible] and also prescribes the course to be pursued [illegible] foreign country.

THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, 28th November [illegible]

COPY of Report of Sub-Committee of [illegible] appointed by the Board [illegible] report on the [illegible] ton Frauds' Act 186[illegible] on its presentation [illegible] of Directors, it was [illegible] adopted, but in its [illegible] lution sent herewith, [illegible] which was passed [illegible] jority of [illegible] in a meeting of 19 Directors.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Committee beg to recommend that the following report be sent on behalf of the Chamber [illegible] the letter addressed [illegible] the Chamber by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council.

The Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce have given [illegible] important questions you have put to them on the subject of legislative measures for preventing frauds in Indian cotton, and they have had the great advantage of receiving replies to [illegible] made from some of the largest consumers [illegible] and from principal cotton brokers and merchants in Liverpool.

The testimony thus [illegible] collected from [illegible] is singularly unanimous [illegible] in favour of maintaining these legal checks against fraud which are now in operation, and confirmatory of the beneficial results which have followed from the administration of the Cotton Frauds' Act of 186[illegible]

Within the past few years there have been [illegible] improvement in the condition of Indian cotton [illegible] causes have combined to produce the salutary [illegible] Some of the causes are [illegible] permanent [illegible] to justify the Directors in stating that in their [illegible] wilful fraud, the quality of the staple [illegible] sunk to as low a degree as it existed at a period prior to the year 1857.

The improvement had been so great in the mode of cultivation in the [illegible] cleaning [illegible] means of transit that [illegible] cotton being shipped in an inferior condition [illegible] Directors however feel bound to state the [illegible] there yet remains a necessity for legislative [illegible] over the dishonest [illegible] and trader, [illegible] with great apprehension the possibility [illegible] rogation of a law which has [illegible] tributed in a marked degree to the present [illegible] estimation of the Indian staple [illegible] English consumer.

[illegible] cotton during the past year has been [illegible] the annals of commerce [illegible] for legislative interference for protection [illegible] gross fraud and adulteration now so prevalent [illegible] vast cotton-growing country.

Indian cotton [illegible] in honourable [illegible] Lancashire for [illegible] American cotton. [illegible] Indian cotton [illegible] culate with accuracy [illegible] the inspection [illegible] the loss which will [illegible] in the various processes of manufacture; but [illegible] American cotton [illegible] adulteration is so [illegible] that an estimate [illegible] cost of working it [illegible] not possibly be found.

Instead, therefore, [illegible] repealing the Indian [illegible] Directors would earnestly [illegible] product, a similar [illegible] for the United States.

They think that [illegible] is unnecessary to make the [illegible] more penal, but they [illegible] would suggest that such alterations [illegible] be made as experience [illegible] in the working of [illegible] suggest.

They recommend [illegible] in order to stop fraud in [illegible] there should power be given to the Inspector [illegible] for a season, the license granted to pressing [illegible] victed of fraud, and that the owners of gins and half presses be required to take out a license, and be made amenable to law equally with the proprietors of full presses. It also seems to them desirable that the magistrate should be empowered to decide upon the evidence the question of fraudulent intent.

The Directors [illegible] think it necessary to [illegible] the item of expense [illegible]

The consumer is [illegible] person upon whom the cost ultimately falls, and [illegible] is quite willing to bear [illegible] moderate charge, [illegible] the administration of [illegible] entails, for the sake of [illegible] the law has been [illegible] the fraudulent [illegible] means of production.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Manchester, 18th November [illegible]

E. W. RAVENSCROFT, [illegible], Acting Chief Secretary [illegible] Government of Bombay.

SIR,—On the 31st ultimo I despatched a telegram from this Chamber [illegible] the following words [illegible] to Major Moore, Cotton Department, Bombay [illegible] "Chamber's report [illegible] Cotton Frauds Act prepared [illegible] will post you shortly." [illegible] now beg to confirm [illegible]

The telegram, which [illegible] same reached its destination [illegible]

The Directors regret [illegible] their reply to your circular letter of the 6th February last, on the subject of the Cotton Frauds' Act, 1866, should have been [illegible] delayed, but the protracted discussion, which arisen on a consideration of the Act, have rendered [illegible]

[illegible] subject as set [illegible] in the second paragraph of your circular letter to the Chamber [illegible] Liverpool [illegible] "Whether the Act should be cancelled, modified, or maintained, as it at present exists," was originally committed to a sub-committee [illegible] of six members of the Board; but in consequence of the absence of one of the [illegible] became the duty devolved on the five, who remained and who constituted the committee.

Ultimately, after several sittings, the committee by a majority of one passed a report, copy of which I send you herewith.

This report, which [illegible] will find warmly approved the Act [illegible] deprecated its withdrawal, was however not endorsed by the Board, but on the contrary, two of the dissentient members of the sub-committee proposed and carried at a special meeting of the directors the following resolution, which was adopted in its place, by a majority of [illegible] votes out of [illegible] directors present, and which I am now instructed to forward to you, as the reply of the Chamber to the letter [illegible] His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council.

[illegible] I have the honour to be your most obedient servant,

(Signed) THOS. BROWNING, Secretary.

Copy of Resolution passed at a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors [illegible] Monday, November [illegible]

Resolved—That from information received the Directors believe that the system of inspection of the cotton imported from Bombay has during the last few years materially improved [illegible] that this may in some measure [illegible] fraudulent trade, and that [illegible] merchants [illegible]

[illegible] present prepared [illegible] Cotton Frauds [illegible] Generally [illegible]

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THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

The Committee of the Asiatic Society are at [illegible] thinking seriously of reducing the [illegible] subscription to their Library. May [illegible] more instance of a [illegible] The Society had its opportunity [illegible] ago, and missed it. I doubt if it will [illegible] many new subscribers by lowering its [illegible] for the Library of [illegible] greatly improved of late [illegible]. Certainly, the Society will fail in attaining [illegible] object. [illegible] make the grievous mistake of [illegible] privileged class of members who [illegible] the honour of belonging to the Society, and a [illegible] who are to be allowed on payment of Rs. [illegible] a year to read the books in the Library. A man must have very little else to be proud of who is jealous of letting other people share with him the distinction of being full members of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society [illegible] English and native, [illegible] to grudge the smallest concession to inferior [illegible]. Exclusiveness is the badge of all [illegible], and even when they have at last come reluctantly to the conclusion that they must [illegible] the vulgar herd to touch the sacred treasures of their Library they will have no [illegible] with these inferior mortals, but insist on keeping in their own hands the whole management of the Society. It is good for us to [illegible] occasionally, no doubt, but for all that we don't court being snubbed [illegible] I doubt if the Committee will find many persons anxious to accept their generous invitation to come to dinner and sit below the salt.

The quality of the gas which is supplied to Bombay and charged so dearly for has been a [illegible] source of annoyance for a long time [illegible] people in Bombay who believe that the old style of light by oil is much better than the new one brought by gas. It is a pity that the present energetic manager of the Gas Company will not [illegible] to make his name favourably noted among Bombay Gas Company managers. "Let there be light" is a motto which at present the Bombay Gas Company cannot adopt so appropriately as the other, "Let darkness be made [illegible]." These reflections are partly the result of experience in my own office and partly that of my observations for some time past of the vagaries of the central sunlight in the Town Hall. When a [illegible] is going on, and this particular luminary [illegible] it, it (the luminary, I mean, not the concert) blinks, blinks, blinks until the [illegible] of the ear are put to flight by the [illegible] of the eye. So strongly do I feel [illegible] idiotic sunlight that I am prepared to [illegible] to its influence much of the misfortune that has attended the Town Hall Concerts of Signor [illegible]'s Operatic Company, and I doubt whether any company will ever experience success in that place until the sunlight assumes a steadier character.

I am very glad indeed to hear that the Cope Testimonial Committee are meeting with a considerable degree of success, notwithstanding that Bombay's present means of entertainment might induce it to forget the man who made it jovial in less beauteous times. The [illegible] at which the testimonial is to be presented will be a very successful one. One "Civis" has written to you very ill-naturedly because he believes that instead of amateurs some of the Italian Opera singers are to be employed at the entertainment. Now, for one thing, the Committee might very well be credited with knowing what they are doing, and especially with the desire to do Mr. Cope [illegible] and for another, "Civis" need not [illegible] that there are many people in Bombay holding his peculiar views about the [illegible] of employing professionals at the Concert. The Italian Opera Company have been treated very badly already by Bombay, and did [illegible] "Civis" [illegible] to remind them of the fact. What is wanted is a thoroughly successful [illegible] to a great extent. When they are here it would be [illegible] to prefer amateurs to them, and [illegible] it would be singularly absurd to [illegible] in their present circumstances to [illegible] services for nothing. Mr. [illegible] the last man in Bombay to do anything which would discourage good professionals [illegible] and I hope that "Civis" is not so unjust to Mr. Cope as to [illegible] that the gentleman approves of his [illegible] "Civis" is not a [illegible] amateur, I [illegible] the suspicion, [illegible] it is too absurd to be entertained. [illegible] would advise all admirers of the [illegible] to send in their mite to the Committee at once, and not to be alarmed at "Civis's" [illegible] that he intends to withhold his subscription.

Many of your readers are doubtless well acquainted with Matheran, but there is one part of it which I am convinced comparatively few Bombay people have visited. I refer to the Ram Bagh, which is better known to Europeans as the Primeval Forest. This exceedingly interesting [illegible] lies almost immediately beneath the lesser Chowk Point, and is reached by a [illegible] road which descends into the valley between [illegible] and Alexandra Point. Any [illegible] an inquirer in the vicinity of [illegible] Points where the Ram Bagh is. [illegible] that Dr. Simpson, the present [illegible] of the Hill, has seen the Ram [illegible] appreciated its weird, and I may [illegible] character, that he has determined [illegible] the old road to Chowk village [illegible] through the Ram Bagh in order to [illegible] more accessible to the Matheran [illegible]. I visited the Ram Bagh a day or two ago, and [illegible] spent [illegible] much, though the [illegible] of the road and the heat (for I had [illegible] forenoon for the time of my adventure) [illegible] me with dissatisfaction. The road descends [illegible] when it leaves the little [illegible] beneath the last hill on the road to [illegible] Hotel. It is used by coolies, or rather [illegible], and these and goats are all that could possibly use it regularly, with [illegible] all the way to the Forest. [illegible] earth, the large round smooth [illegible] anything but comfortable footing, considering that the plain [illegible] beneath you a couple of thousand feet more or less precipitously. [illegible] are abundant on the narrow pathway [illegible] white flowers here and there [illegible] for the plucking. After winding [illegible] road for twenty minutes or so, the [illegible] reaches a part which is spirited by [illegible] grass; then he steps between [illegible] boulders, and then he [illegible] of gloom [illegible] the sun [illegible] This is the Forest. The trees [illegible] to an enormous height, and are [illegible] by creepers and similar [illegible]. Against some of [illegible] seem to be [illegible] massive trunks [illegible] the most [illegible] Springing [illegible] hundred feet from the [illegible] as a man's arm [illegible] the Forest [illegible] some are smooth and [illegible]

[illegible] top of it a number of broad-leaved plants has grown in all directions—making the whole appear to be a basket, filled with leaves, reared upon its rugged and knotty fragmentary trunk. Pursuing the road through the Ram Bagh for about half-a-mile the eye quickly catches sight of vegetation which marks where the Primeval and the Mediaeval end, the trees becoming small and ordinary-looking, and insufficient to shut out the glare of the noonday sun—a contrast from the heavy gloom which pervades the Forest just left behind. Animated nature in the Ram Bagh seems to be influenced by the antiquity and solemnness of the place, the birds singing there in a key which could be best described as melancholy. Such a place must once have given rare shelter to the monsters of the Forest. Indeed, I am not sure that it does not do so still, as some natives whom I spoke to on the upper part of the road assured me that boars and panthers made their abodes there all the year round. The Ram Bagh is certainly worth a visit, and when the road to it is repaired, as far as such a road can be repaired, no one who is fit should spare himself the trouble of exploring its sombre shades.

BOMBAY.

The Convict Pestonjee Dinshaw.—We understand that the convict Pestonjee Dinshaw is shortly to be transferred to the Rutnagherry Jail.

Criminal Cases.—Up to yesterday four cases had been committed by the several Magistrates of Police for the coming Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Subordinate Judge's Court at Olpad.—The second-class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat is to be removed to Olpad, in the Surat collectorate, this month.

The Prarthana Samaj Building at Ahmedabad.—[illegible] the erection of a building for the Prarthana Samaj at Ahmedabad.

Presidency Surgeon.—Dr. L. S. Bruce, Presidency Surgeon, Second District, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the date of his departure in March next.

Infant Marriages Among Hindoos.—Another batch of Hindoos have joined the Association recently started at Ahmedabad for the prevention of infant marriages among their countrymen.

Another Dispensary at Ahmedabad.—There are at present about three or four dispensaries at Ahmedabad, and we now learn that a Hindoo merchant of that city intends to open another.

Theft.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court one Chemunia Gunnoo was convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a saree, belonging to one Dajee Bhageerthee, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Noted Thief.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a man named Momoo Yacoob, a thief, to six months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a quantity of cotton thread, the property of one Futtey Sheriff.

Trespass.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court one Pessia Johar, a thief, was fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Nana Morojee, with the alternative of two months' hard labour on a charge of trespassing in the house of one Brazial Jutrao.

Rescued from Drowning.—A Hindoo named Kassidas Gungaram, whilst drawing water from the Bholeshwur tank on Thursday, accidentally fell into it. He was rescued by the bystanders and conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

The Political Agent of Kattywar.—Colonel W. W. Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty. The Colonel is expected to arrive here by the second mail this month.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held on Thursday at Lower Mahim concerning the death of one Luxmon Boodi, who had fallen off a tamarind tree, and who died shortly after, in consequence of injuries received. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

A Pick-Pocket.—A Mahomedan named Ibrahim Wullay was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to four months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing from the pocket of one Meeta Jan Mahomed [illegible]

The Revenue Jurisdiction Bill.—A mofussil paper says that the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill attempts to fortify the position of Government and to declare the ryots mere tenants from year to year, and hence it is liable to be strongly and perseveringly opposed.

Belgaum Local Funds.—From the Belgaum Local Funds report for 1872-73, we see that the total available receipts incurred during the year amount to Rs. 2,51,988-3-1 and Rs. 1,93,395-2-4 respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 58,593-0-9 on the 31st March 1873.

We learn that His Highness the Maharajah of Johore, K.C.S.I., K.C.C.I., &c., has purchased the whole of the extension saw mills' property at New Johore for the purpose of forming an arsenal and for other Government purposes. The working of the saw mills will be continued.

The Castle Flagstaff.—We would call the attention of the authorities to the negligent way the signalling is carried on. Yesterday morning the steamer Sea Gull arrived, flying her signal letters all the way up the harbour, yet her name never was hoisted on the Flagstaff.

The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—The last but one representation of "Kaman Ghello" is announced for this evening at the Grant Road Theatre. It is to be followed by a farce called "Dada Kaka." The amateurs are entitled to the warmest support of the native play-going public whom they spare no pains to please.

The Album of Stars "Variety" Troupe.—It will be observed that a new troupe of performers has arrived in Bombay—the "Variety" Troupe. Fame has not heralded their approach by any loud trumpetings, and therefore we can scarcely speak of the capabilities of the Company, but we trust that they will be given a fair trial by the public.

Native Vagrants.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, two Hindoo vagrants named Paolal Nuthoo and Lucka Veerjee, were charged with theft of a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 33, belonging to one Hunsraj Caajee. They were adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Mortuary Return.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 30th December, was 338, being 5 more than in the preceding week, 49 less than the total of the week ending [illegible] the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 276 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade Band-stand this evening at 6-45 P.M.:—

Overture	Die Flucht nach der Schweiz	Kucken.
Selection	Linda di Chamouni	Donizetti.
Valse	Pastoral Song	Bosquit.
Selection	The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein	Offenbach.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Suppe.
Galop	Flick and Flock	Hertel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Baroda Commission.—Alluding to the rumour that the news of the nomination of the Commission has created much sensation and terror among the Durbaries of Baroda, and to the frantic efforts now being made by Mulharao to reform his administration by [illegible] competent men to [illegible] and by expressing willingness to [illegible] his old [illegible] a native paper [illegible] that those persons [illegible] the Guickwar are [illegible] and that he [illegible] the result of the inquiry.

The Town Concert.—In calling attention to the [illegible] concert which is to be given in the Town Hall this evening by a number of competent performers, we may mention that two gentlemen, well known as amateurs in Bombay of a superior degree of skill, will take a part in the concert. This will probably be the last public appearance in Bombay of at least one of these gentlemen, and those who have had the pleasure of hearing him making the [illegible] will surely hasten to take this [illegible] opportunity of hearing him.

Theft at the Sailor's Home.—James Manton, a European seaman, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, with stealing five rupees from the pocket of one George Headward, an inmate of the Sailors' Home. From the evidence of one James Westbook, it appeared that he observed prisoner extract [illegible]

Complainant was not sober at the time. The magistrate adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Strong Non-Witness.—Mr. Justice West of Bombay, has been holding up the example of John Stuart Mill's "moral obliquity" as a warning to the pupils of the Diocesan High School. On such a subject, and intellectual point, Mr. Justice West and his hearers may have had the advantage of meeting on a common level of understanding. But as it is a grand thing to possess a giant's strength, and yet not wield it like a giant, Mr. Justice West would best consult his own reputation by refraining from stalking about like a moral Gulliver to crush a Lilliputian like Mr. Mill. It were rash to speculate on the philosopher's good name with posterity, if the learned Justice should persist in denouncing his moral obliquity, particularly in diocesan schools.—*Pioneer*.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" CALENDAR.

We ought to have acknowledged ere this our receipt of a copy of the *Times of India's* "Calendar" for 1874. This work has been improved each year since its introduction to the Bombay public, and this year it is better than ever. The care which has been spent upon it has made it one of the most valuable works of the kind published in India. To Bombay people especially it is invaluable, and most well-regulated offices here will now find it as easy to get on without it as without a ledger. For making persons acquainted with each other, at all events in outward social matters, the Calendar is of peculiar usefulness; this is perhaps more literally the case than members belonging to the Services relish. We notice among this year's additional matter an annotated edition of the Civil Pension Code, the Civil Leave Code, and the Acting Allowance Code. Military men will find in the Calendar the rules regulating military pay and allowances. The stranger in the city will derive pleasure from the heliotypes of the handsome buildings which have sprung up or are now springing up in Frere Town. Heliotypy, if judged by the specimens of it here given, might certainly be [illegible] somewhat "under" art, but nevertheless the pictures which we refer to give a vivid idea of the buildings said to be represented. If there is one thing wanting to make the Calendar a complete local record it is a map of the Fort and principal districts attached; but Rome was not built in a day, and Calendars cannot be expected to become miracles of perfection in a year or two. Judging by the rate of improvement which has stood confessed in the annual volumes of the *Times of India* "Calendar," the work will soon be a highly ornamental as well as useful addition to Bombay mercantile and general libraries.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Janet Cowan, 1,277 tons, Captain G. Cuthbert, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

The s. s. Sea Gull, 997 tons, Captain S. Ridge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (December 21st) with a general cargo.

The s. s. Nerva, 1,097 tons, Captain C. C. Coburn, sailed yesterday for Aden and Jeddah with a general cargo and eight hundred and sixty pilgrims.

The ship Nimrod, 1,098 tons, Captain E. Byle, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Moulmein (December 4th) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace & Co.

The s. s. Pehlwan, 191 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Carwar with general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Brown, and one hundred and thirty-five deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Penang, 475 tons, Captain Stuart, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel and Mrs. Mainwaring and servant, Mr. Simpson, and four deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Chaldea, 1,449 tons, Captain J. T. Lewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (December 5th) via Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel F. French, Colonel Orr, Mr. Crystall, Mr. W. S. Babajee, Mr. H. J. Ahmed, and one hundred and twenty-nine deck passengers.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Bangalore, 1,178 tons, Commander G. C. Bacne, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Sydney, 2nd December, calling at Melbourne, King George's Sound, and Galle, brought H. M.'s mails, passengers, and the following cargo:—[illegible] and some cases cheese and butter.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan, 1,863 tons, Captain W. Soames, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Aden and Suez (December 19) with the English mail, and the following cargo:—6 boxes specie, 1 box pearl and specie, 6 cases umbrellas, 1 case boots, 7 cases hardware, 4 cases thread, 227 bales twist, 25 packages ivory, 11 cases beads, 2 cases wire, 30 cases wine, 2,292 packages cottons, and many other packages of merchandise.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Burmah, 675 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. [illegible] Langley and Mr. F. Masotter. For Bagdad—Mr. Hoosein Mirza and three women, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Hoosein Khan. For Bushire—Mrs. Aga Mahomed Esmail and three infants. For different ports—Eighty-two deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sunda, 1,217 tons, Commander C. Fraser, arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo, from Hongkong, 17th December, calling at Singapore, Penang, and Galle. She brought the following cargo:—5 boxes gold, 1 box gold watches, 19 boxes gold leaves, 1 box treasure, 1 box gold chain, 19 packages beads, 9 packages cardamoms, 15 cases cheroots, 1 box silver and gold ware, 36 bags copper cash, 6 packages Chinaware, 58 packages preserves, 5 cases cigars, 189 cases waxed umbrellas, 311 packages sugar candy, 207 cases fire crackers, 146 cases benjamin, 55 pieces E. teeth, 45 cases nutmegs, 6 cases mace, 5 packages umbrellas, 106 bags rice, 10 casks nails, 15 packages goods, 2 cases frames, 2 cases glass, 4 cases white copper, 3 boxes fans, 180 casks clay, 20 bundles mats, 334 bags alum, 63 cases silk piece-goods, 777 cases silk, 1,291 cases cassia, 10 packages vermillion, 183 glass bangles, and 1,118 packages tea.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, INNOCENTS' DAY, 4th Jan. 1874.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns [illegible] and 267.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 139 and 279.
An hour—Holiest, breathe an evening blessing.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY-DAYS.

Tuesday 6. Feast of the Epiphany of our Lord, the Holy Communion will be celebrated at 7-30 A.M.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (Celebration) and Sermon. Hymns [illegible] and 259.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer, Sermon. Hymns 18[illegible], 1[illegible] and 332.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

8 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and second celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns [illegible], 2[illegible] and 869.
6 P.M.—Evening and Sermon. Hymns 53, 311, and 320.
The offertory as usual.

[illegible] CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

[illegible]—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 313 and 239.
[illegible]—Holy Communion. Offertory to be devoted as usual.
[illegible]—Evening Prayer [illegible] Anthem—"I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills." Hymns 280 and [illegible].
Offertories to be devoted as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATEEPOORA.

[illegible]—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion in English.
[illegible]—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon in Tamil.
[illegible]—Tamil Service.
[illegible]—Evening Prayer and Sermon in Marathi.
[illegible]—Evening Prayer and Sermon in English. Hymns [illegible] and 330.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S [illegible]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm [illegible], (Tune [illegible]) No. [illegible]
Para. 25, (Tune [illegible]) No. 137.
Hymn 88, (Tune [illegible]) No. [illegible]
"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace."
[illegible]—Evening Service.
Hymn [illegible], (Tune [illegible]) No. [illegible]
Hymn 30, (Tune [illegible]) No. 312.
Hymn [illegible], (Tune [illegible]) No. 207.
"I will arise" [illegible]

[illegible]

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

[illegible] and 6 P.M. Divine Service at [illegible] Street, [illegible] Hall.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the report of the directors of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, which is to be submitted to the proprietors at the thirty-sixth half-yearly general meeting to be held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, London, on Friday, the 19th day of December, 1873 [illegible]:—

1. The directors submit herewith for the information of the proprietors the Company's audited accounts for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1873.

2. The open mileage was increased by the opening of the Patree Salt Branch (22 miles) for traffic on the 12th May last, to 421 miles, with 71 stations.

3. The average open mileage for the half-year was 395¼ as compared with 357⅞ in the corresponding half of 1872, thus giving an increase of 37⅜ miles.

4. The train mileage in the same periods was as follows, viz.:—

	30th June, 1873.	30th June, 1872.	Incr.	Decr.
Passenger	206,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,259	
Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]		11,308
Other Departments	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]		

5. The gross receipts amounted to £313,217 1s. 11d., compared with £354,615 12s. 11d. in 1872, thus showing a decrease of £41,398 11s. 0d., of which £8,255 10s. 4d. occurred in coaching traffic (chiefly in 3rd class and passengers' luggage), £32,[illegible] 8s. 8d. in goods traffic, and £166 [illegible] in telegraphs and sundry receipts. It must not, however, be forgotten that the June half-year of 1872, with which the comparison is now made, was the best in point of traffic receipts and net earnings that the Company has hitherto experienced.

6. The total number of passengers carried (exclusive of season ticket holders) was 1,489,603, compared with 1,548,676 in 1872, showing a decrease of 59,073, of which 49,138 occurred in the 3rd class. The suburban travellers in the neighbourhood of Bombay numbered 483,722 (or an increase of 13,340), while the ordinary main line passengers numbered 1,005,881, showing a decrease of 72,413. The reduction in receipts from passengers was £7,217 0s. 3d., which is accounted for [illegible] the half-year under notice having fallen in the "periodically recurring twelfth year," which is deemed by the Hindoo community as unpropitious for marriages and festivities, as explained by the Agent in his annexed report.

The average mileage travelled by passengers was as under, viz.:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class. Ordinary.	Mail.
30th June, 1873	39·05	42·69	32·77	78·00
1872	34·06	27·64	31·63	83·20

The percentage of passenger receipts is shown below:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
1873	2·76	6·63	90·61
1872	2·40	7·59	90·01

The coaching earnings per train mile were Rs. 3-7-5.

7. The tonnage of goods conveyed over the line in the two periods is given in the following table, viz.:—

	Public Goods.	Railway Construction Materials.	Total Paying Tonnage.	Free for Revenue.	Total.
30th June, 1873	1[illegible],359	6,779	161,138	18,357	181,495
1872	154,988	28,873	183,8[illegible]	17,257	203,0[illegible]
Decrease	371	22,094	22,[illegible]		21,568
Increase				1,100	

There was an increase in cotton, seeds, opium, seeds, wool, salt and sundries; but a falling off in beer and wine, cotton, dry fruit, grain, jagree, metals, piece goods, and sugar. Though the diminution in public goods tonnage was only 371, the falling off in receipts therefrom was £29,537 6s. 1d., through large quantities having to be carried under the special and lower class rates. Most of this money decrease arose under the head of "Half-pressed Cotton," and was the result of the depression of trade in the Bombay Presidency, the lateness of the cotton crop, its low price in the Home market, and the high dues levied by the Wudwan Durbar. Some of these causes were temporary and have since been removed, and the directors cannot but hope that much good will result from the cotton market which has recently been established at Wudwan, and the consolidated reduced rate there, which has been brought about principally through the good offices of the Political Agent and his Assistant. The diminution in receipts for railway construction materials was £1,971 8s. 4d., and in sundries £444 13s. 6d.

The goods traffic interchanged with other railways was as under:—

	Tons.	B. B. & C. I. R. Proportion of Receipts.
Goods forwarded to other Lines	2,137	Rs. 73,278
Goods received from other Lines	2,325	„ 28,[illegible]

8. The following information as to the merchandise traffic will also be interesting to the proprietors, viz.:—

	Half-years ending 30th June, 1873.	1872.	18[illegible]
Average mileage of goods, per ton	Miles 116	miles 193	miles 19[illegible]
Average railway receipts, per ton, per mile	14-3/5 pies	15½ pies	15½ pies
Proportion per cent. of "Up" to "Down" Traffic	per cent. 141	[illegible]	89½ p.ct. 75½

9. Turning now to the other side of the revenue account, the total charges (including £8,383 12s. 0d. for collection and delivery of goods and £2,000 the half-yearly contribution to the Fire Insurance Fund) amounted to £168,377 4s. 11d. as compared with £156,546 17s. 7d. in 1872, thus showing an increase of £11,830 7s. 4d. The percentage rate of working was 53·74, while in 1872 it was 44·14.

10. It must, however, be pointed out that under the head of "Maintenance of Way, Works, &c.," special expenditure has been incurred in the restoration of the Damaunganga, Par and Oranga Bridges (beyond the reserve in the previous revenue account) to the extent of £19,783 6s. 4d.; but for this special item, the percentage of working cost would have been 47·43 instead of 53·74 upon the largely reduced gross receipts of the present half-year. The ordinary maintenance charges (in which are included the cost of some new and strengthening works, as explained by Mr. Mathew, the Chief Resident Engineer, in his report) amounted to £75 9s. 8d. per mile maintained, compared with £83 14s. 2d. per mile in 1872. The extra charge to maintenance in the present account over that in the corresponding period is £8,977 17s. 11d. The works, way, stations, and buildings, &c., are certified to have "been maintained in good working condition and repair."

11. In the Locomotive and Carriage Department, the comparison of cost is as under, viz.:—

	Locomotive.	Per cent. of Receipts.
1873. June 30th	£48,828 17 8	15·56
1872. June 30th	£46,971 12 7	13·[illegible]
Increase	£1,857 4 11	2·[illegible]
	Carriage & Wagon.	**Per cent. of Receipts.**
1873. June 30th	£11,[illegible] 13 4	3·59
1872. June 30th	£[illegible] 7 2	2·71
Increase	£1,[illegible] 6 2	0·88
	Total.	**Per cent. of Receipts.**
1873. June 30th	£60,06[illegible] 10 10	19·18
1872. June 30th	£56,[illegible] 19 9	15·96
Increase	£3,[illegible] 11 1	3·22

There were 26,321 more train miles run in the later period than in 1872, and the train mile cost in annas is given below:—

	Locomotive.	Carriage & Wagon.	Total.
	As.	As.	As.
30th June, 1873	15·17	3·49	18[illegible]
1872	15·31	3·18	18[illegible]

12. The additional charge under the head of "Locomotive" is accounted for by the extra quanti[illegible] cost of the fuel used, the average price per ton [illegible] coke, and patent fuel having been Rs. 22 7[illegible] 1873, and Rs. 21 13a. in 1872. The consum[illegible] train mile was very similar, having been [illegible] 1873 and 49·38 lbs. in 1872. The high pr[illegible] coal, which has had to be imported for the railway, will tell more in future half[illegible] great importance of this fuel question [illegible] working of a railway is shown [illegible] account, where the cost of fu[illegible] the whole locomotive expens[illegible] gross receipts. Twenty-fiv[illegible] and 216 waggons have been [illegible] in 1873, compared with [illegible] and 237 waggons in 18[illegible] have been renewed and 7 w[illegible] estimated cost of their [illegible]

13. [illegible] stock, machinery [illegible] maintained in [illegible]

[illegible] in the general ch[illegible] 5s. 3d. arising [illegible] of them having b[illegible] Government for [illegible]

[illegible] appearing in the later and not in the earlier period. The special and miscellaneous charges are less by £1,337 17s. 10d., there being no [illegible] Indian income-tax charge.

16. The comparative [illegible] and per train mile of the revenue and working for the two periods is as under, viz.:—

	Per Train Mile. June, 1873.	June, 1872.	Per Train Mile. June, 1873.	June, 1872.
Gross Receipts	[illegible]	1 8 861	[illegible]	[illegible]
Working Expenses (including [illegible] expenses)	15 11 8	3 7 11 9	5 11 96	5 10 18
Net Earnings	[illegible] 8 [illegible]	5[illegible]	12 1 [illegible] 1 93	7 4 80

17. The net earnings amounted to £144,919 17s. 0d., being at the rate of £[illegible] per cent. per annum on the total capital expenditure, exclusive of the stores in hand. But for the special expenses incurred in the restoration of the three bridges already referred to, the net revenue would have yielded a return at the rate of £4 11s. 6d. per cent. per annum, notwithstanding the falling off in gross traffic of £41,398 11s. 0d.

18. By a reference to the capital account (No. 4) it will be seen that the total receipts on stock, shares and debentures to the 30th June last amounted to £7,698,324, and that £31,631 19s. 1d. had been deposited with the Secretary of State as capital not bearing interest.

The total expenditure to the same period for works, permanent way, stations, rolling stock, &c. (including the Wudwan Extension and the Company's outlay on Patree Branch), amounted to £7,190,726 9s. 0d., and for stores in hand and in transit to £183,631 18s. 6d., leaving a balance in cash of £264,897 13s. 8d.

The small amount outstanding on extension shares is being called up, and the proprietors will have the option of paying same in full up to the 29th December instant.

19. The Chief Resident Engineer's report gives information as to the condition and progress of the line and works. In addition to strengthening works at several of the bridges (which have all stood well through the recent monsoon), the Patree Branch has been finished, as well as the salt warehouses [illegible] tions erected for Government. The line has been extended to Colaba, and the passenger [illegible] was opened for traffic on the 1st October last. Much work, however, still remains to be done at Colaba in making due provision for the accommodation of traffic and the landing of stores, &c., in connection with the railway at that important terminus.

20. The directors have pleasure in informing the proprietors that the short but valuable branch line from Anund to the vicinity of Dakore (about 17 miles) has been offered to this Company by his Grace the Secretary of State, and accepted by the Board. It is to be constructed with guaranteed capital as part of the existing undertaking of the Company, on the 5ft. 6in. gauge, and with rails of 60lbs. to the yard, so as to enable it to be worked with the Company's present rolling stock. The estimated cost (including the payment for the existing road) is at the rate of £4,200 per mile. The permanent way materials have been manufactured in this country, and a considerable portion of them shipped, while a tender was some time since accepted in India for the construction of the works which was well within the estimate. This branch will, no doubt, be opened in the course of a few months.

21. In regard to the completion between Sabarmuttee and Ajmere (304½ miles) of the important short and direct railway communication between Bombay and Delhi and Agra, via Rajpootana, by which 340 miles will be saved over the existing hilly route, the Board have not yet been informed as to the results of the recent survey by Mr. Collett, the Engineer appointed for that purpose by Government; but as time is an object, and it is important that railway materials should be transmitted over the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, which is much the shortest route to the Rajpootana line under construction, the Agent has sent in to the local Government plans and estimates for the construction by this Company on the standard gauge, with guaranteed capital, of the 37 miles from Sabarmuttee to Meysana, which would be common to any route that may be decided on for the extension to Ajmere. The estimated cost is £5,134 per mile, and it is hoped that at least this portion of the through line may not be longer delayed. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in their recent report, have again urged on Government the importance of the early completion of this Ahmedabad and Ajmere line, and the threatened famine in some of the Rajpootana districts as well as in Bengal, renders this work additionally necessary at the present time.

22. According to notice, a resolution will be submitted to the meeting for the consolidation of all fully paid-up shares into capital stock of the Company.

[illegible]

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Khundoo Suddoo and Dhondee Gunnoo, washermen.

Colonel Henry Richard Connell Molye, a military pensioner, and superintendent of the Victoria Gardens at Parell.

Hajee Hubib Essack and Oosman Abba, the first-named insolvent is an umbrella repairer, and the second lately a dealer in assafoetida.

Peter Pereira, a fireman in the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.

Gunnesh Sawdeen, a blacksmith.

Frank Carr, lately trading under the name and style of Messrs. Carr Brothers.

Appa Bappoojee, a cook.

Memon Peera Khannoo, a dealer in timber.

Venayeck Succaram, a clerk in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Traffic Department.

George Charles Rogers, lately a signaller in the Government Telegraph Department, now unemployed.

Arjoon Waga and Hurdass Waga, goldsmiths.

Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee and Rustomjee Jamsetjee, the first-named insolvent is a receiver, and the second unemployed.

Sha Manockchund Khoopchund, a jeweller.

Purshotum Mitharam and Hurjeewan Purshotum, blacksmiths.

Gopall Jeitha, a carpenter.

John Bond, mechanic.

Mahadoo Luxumon, Ladoo Bhawa, and Sonoo Narayen, the first-named insolvent is a broker in hay, the second a dealer in vegetables, and the third a sepoy in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Framjee Burjorjee, a liquor seller.

Salam Ballajee and Robin Abraham, who carried on business in Bombay in partnership with Moossajee Daniel, as contractors in building houses, &c., under the name of Salam Ballajee.

Sailay Mahomed Ahmed, a dealer in fruit.

Kurrim Adumjee and Jacub Adumjee, the first-named insolvent is a servant in the service of one Gerga Nathoo, and the second formerly a fruitseller, now unemployed.

Dinanath Moroba, an English clerk.

Heerajee Suntoojee, Luxumeebaee, widow, Jankeebaee, widow, and Khundoo Mahdoo, the first, second, and third named insolvents are dealers in vegetables, and the fourth a cart driver.

[illegible] Nowrojee [illegible]

INDIAN ITEMS.

Expostulatory Statement.—[illegible] about the remittal of the [illegible] to this country, coolly asks [illegible] sent to Calcutta instead of to Bombay? We can give our contemporary the reason—the money was principally subscribed in Calcutta.—*Englishman*.

Unfortunate Christmas Holidays.—[illegible] already been felt at Darjeeling in a manner that was but little to be expected, for the local paper says that, owing to the Railway Company's trains being loaded with grain between Sahibgunj and Karagola, the inhabitants have been unable to get up their Christmas supplies from Calcutta.—*Englishman*.

Tigers.—We understand that a gentleman who resorted to these Hills for sport, saw a few days since four tigers in the shola near Hamilton's bungalow. His servant also, when sent into Ooty for "saman," a day or two after, saw the same four tigers. They appear to be two full-grown animals and two youngsters.—*Neilgherry Courier*.

Lines Found.—(To the Editor of the *Englishman*.) Sir,—I found the following lying near the Treasury yesterday. Perhaps you may think it worth publishing:—

IMPROMPTU.

Suggested by Mr. Fitzgerald's appointment as Famine Accountant with extra pay of Rs. 300.

Frizzle extra paid,
An accountant made,
[illegible] forms and [illegible]
[illegible] ryots [illegible]
For rice to dine,
Fitz [illegible] in [illegible]

We regret to announce the death of Dr. William K. Stewart, Surgeon-Major, late Royal Artillery, which took place early yesterday morning. Dr. Stewart came to Allahabad in the beginning of last hot weather to do duty with the E-19 battery of Royal Artillery, and was soon afterwards appointed Staff Surgeon. By his unremitting attention to duty and kindliness of manner, Dr. Stewart have endeared himself in a remarkable degree to all his patients, by [illegible] and his many other attached friends in the station his death will be much deplored.—*Pioneer*, Jan. 1.

Policy.—Another officer, Brigadier General Wilson, commanding Peshawur, has also recently issued certain stringent, and we venture to think, ill-advised orders forbidding natives to appear on the mall after 4 P.M. during the time European residents usually take their afternoon exercise. As the order is said to include native gentlemen, we consider it highly objectionable, for it must tend to widen the breach which already exists between the natives of India and their European rulers. It seems a great pity that steps of this sort, which are sure to be misconstrued, should be taken without a very strong reason apparently for them.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

The Dalhousie Barracks.—With reference to the announcement in the *Pioneer* of December 23, 1873, relative to there being cracks in the wall in the barracks at Dalhousie, "large enough to pass a walking-stick through," we have heard it spoken of months ago that such was the case. The truth about the barracks for the Convalescent Depôt at Dalhousie is that it was a most extravagant outlay in no way necessitated. Barracks of that nature were not required at an elevation of about 7,000 feet. It may, previous to any official enquiry being made or published, be easy to say as an excuse that there was a change of Executive Engineers during the period of construction, but the fact really is that such barracks were unnecessary. It is true there may be a standard plan of barracks; but if we are going to build, irrespective of elevation or climate, the same barracks at Delhi and Agra, as we do in the Himalayas, we are simply expending an amount of money far beyond the requirements of the army. In the vicinity of Murree this recklessness does not exist. Men are located there in a simple and inexpensive manner, and retain their health. It seems not to be generally understood that the Department Public Works submit to the Quarter-Master-General's Department the plan of any building previous to its being erected for the use of troops. These barracks at Dalhousie were built during the period that Colonel Lumsden was Quarter-Master General of the Army, and it was his imperative duty to have clearly pointed out that palatial buildings for the accommodation of men at such an elevation were unnecessary. It has been a most extravagant and wanton waste of money, which might with ease have been obviated had the responsible officer concerned *done his duty*. We shall have another barrack scandal, a little more discreditable for the Department Public Works, all of which might [illegible] In the right place.—*Englishman*.

INTERESTING PEOPLE.

The Annual Administration Report of the Political Agent, Hill Tipperah, is a very complete and interesting account of the [illegible] of a little known portion of our Indian empire. The Raja of Tipperah exercises authority over a tract of country which not only covers a considerable area, but occupies an important position as a buffer between ourselves and several savage tribes.

The total area of the State is nearly four thousand square miles, and it includes some very improvable country inhabited by a curious collection of races—Bengalis, Manipuris, Rajbangshi, Tipperahs, Jamatiyas, Nawatyas, Riangs, Halams, and Kukis, the last two quite distinct from the first four, who are all Tipperahs and intermarry.

The form of government is, the report tells us, "despotic and patriarchal; " the Rajah's word is law, and it is sufficient to annul the decrees of the courts, whether the matter be brought up in dual appeal or otherwise. His permission is required for numberless contingencies, e. g., for building [illegible]-house, for digging a tank, for the use of palkees at a wedding, &c., &c."

As might be expected every department of the administration is a hot-bed of corruption, the usual facilities afforded by Native Governments for abuses being [illegible] fed by the fact that all the hill officials are connected with the Raja by marriage or in some other way, and [illegible] of their subordinates again being similarly connected with them. The hope of better days seems at present [illegible] chiefly with a Bengali Dewan, Babu Nilmani [illegible] already introduced many reforms, and a European [illegible] Dr. Storck. Tipperah exports about fifty thousand [illegible] of cotton, and nearly two lakhs worth of timber, [illegible] furnishes a considerable annual supply of elephants [illegible] has two Schools and a Municipality.—*English[illegible]*

EGYPTIAN [illegible]

With regard [illegible] Egyptian [illegible] the 5th inst. [illegible] issued by the [illegible] 18 months ago, fell due [illegible] They had been [illegible] Messrs. [illegible], Nephew, and Co. [illegible] with their agents [illegible] the Egyptian [illegible] who had hoped [illegible] the latter [illegible] to the holders of the [illegible] on the same day, having been instruct[illegible]

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE [illegible]

Sir,—It is a curious [illegible] accident, that the day on which Professor Max Müller's discourse on Missions was delivered in Westminster Abbey was that on which the Catholic Church celebrated the Feast of St. Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the Indies, and the most successful [illegible] of [illegible] who have [illegible] the [illegible] of Christianity. It is still more curious that the learned Professor, even [illegible] probably [illegible] of this coincidence, should have made, or [illegible] from your report, no allusion to so remarkable a chapter in the missionary history of the world, since admitted even by candid Protestants, that St. Francis succeeded in bringing whole Provinces in the East to the faith of Christ, and numbered among his converts the most learned teachers of the [illegible] which he [illegible] in full [illegible] It may not be out of place or out of season, at a moment when public attention is extensively drawn to this subject, to add a few words on the chief characteristics of the method by which the great Catholic missionary effected, under Divine guidance, this marvellous change. I say nothing of the miraculous power with which he is believed by all Catholics to be endowed, because I wish to speak rather of those human means of influence as to which there is no controversy.

1. St. Francis never failed to recognize the elements of truth which he found in heathen systems of religion, whether as the result of man's natural religious instincts or as the relics of primeval tradition—herein following the example of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, who built his preaching to the Athenians on the foundation of their vague, and [illegible] belief in a Supreme Being.

2. St. Francis, acting upon the same principle, did not condemn as merely superstitious all the rites and observances which he found in existence, but treated many of them rather as the corruptions and perversions of true ideas than as errors of belief to be mercilessly eradicated. This remark applies more especially to the case of those sacrificial rites which, however hideous in their actual manifestation, have their origin in a religious instinct which has found its expression in every theory of man's relation to his Maker which has prevailed since the creation of the world, with the exception of that which gained acceptance at the era of the Protestant Reformation.

3. St. Francis, again, [illegible] people accustomed to prize [illegible] the [illegible] of the ties and attractions of domestic life, and this is well because it produced upon his hearers the impression of earnestness in his work, as [illegible] free to pursue that work in the spirit of the most absolute detachment from the world.

4. St. Francis, like his great exemplar St. Paul, made himself all things to all men, even to the extent of taking personal part in the innocent amusements of those whom he sought to win.

5. Lastly, St. Francis [illegible] and by dispensing with creeds and [illegible] know that he inculcated [illegible] ful disciples in a dogmatic form, [illegible] in one of his letters to St. Ignatius, [illegible] together the children whom he [illegible] and taught them the Christian [illegible] most commonly in use among Catholics [illegible] which he recommended to their [illegible] ed on their memories, by conveying them in the form of a simple chant.

I venture to hope that as you have opened your columns liberally to the defence of other religious systems, you will not refuse the same privilege to that of one which certainly is not among the least worthy to take its place among them; and my recollection of your able article on Missions in *The Times* of yesterday induces me to think that in what I have now written you may find some confirmation of the views there expressed.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

December [illegible]. A CATHOLIC.

THE FAILURE OF THE PERSIAN CONCESSION.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The news of the repudiation of Baron Reuter's concession by the Persian Government that has been received at Constantinople this week is [illegible] confirmation from Teheran; but it is doubtless [illegible] It is alleged, according to this report, that [illegible] issued a decree declaring the concession null and void on the ground that the concessionnaire has [illegible] gain and commenced the proposed [illegible] on the [illegible] the 25th of October last. This is exactly the sort of [illegible] that the Persian Government, in their zeal for the policy the concession had pooled, would find [illegible] eagerness. Were this pretext wanting, another would be as easily devised. And thus has collapsed [illegible] which, whatever its commercial [illegible] with important political consequen[illegible] break through is not at all surprisi[illegible] ville's elaborate pouring of cold [illegible] enterprise when Lord [illegible] before the House of Lords, [illegible] political inducements of the [illegible] ed. And as we believe [illegible] visers were tempted to [illegible] schemes of Baron Reuter [illegible] seems perfectly reasonabl[illegible] now be sure[illegible] ly [illegible] [illegible] in any way [illegible] enterprise [illegible] accomplished in the most halting way [illegible] would have bound England and [illegible] together by strong ties of interest.

Do what they may, our sincere [illegible] of the fear that some day or other Russia [illegible] hand on Persia. As such a step would [illegible] existence in the East, we should (we suppose) resist it, and it is a question for us to consider whether we shall resist it most effectually and honourably with the [illegible] attachment of the Persian G[illegible] without them. Persia has no [illegible] and has much less cause to fear ultimate absorption in the [illegible] Empire. [illegible] either England [illegible] Russia she must [illegible] and if we deliberately [illegible] Russia stretches her [illegible] promptly [illegible] consequences. The whole [illegible] included, and retand perfectly [illegible] the East. They know [illegible] the development [illegible]

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SIR SAMUEL BAKER ON CENTRAL AFRICA.

Sir Samuel Baker made his first appearance [illegible] Monday [illegible] in the theatre of the London University [illegible] read the paper which he had been previously prevented from doing [illegible]. The prognostications [illegible] the doors [illegible] for opening [illegible] verified, for, within a few minutes [illegible] its meetings became packed by an assemblage comprising all [illegible] who had survived his [illegible] those who, it was currently reported, had fainted under the ordeal. During the interval of waiting for the expected arrival [illegible] they might [illegible] up from floor to ceiling and seeing not very every inch of space occupied, but some [illegible] for lack of standing-room, to find a place in the recesses of the windows above—as to the possibility of introducing the renowned traveller into the room at all, not to speak of the very illustrious personages who were to grace the meeting with their presence, viz., the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. The [illegible] was early occupied by a large number of gentlemen and ladies who clustered round the President's table, behind which were displayed large maps of the regions of Sir Samuel's labours. Among the company were the Lord Chancellor, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Wm. Sinclair, Admiral Osborn, Lord Houghton, Admiral Richards, [illegible], Mr. Merrell, Sir J. Gibbons, Sir Wm. Broderick, Professor Owen, Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P., and Professor Donaldson.

Upon the arrival of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh, at half-past eight,

Sir Bartle Frere took the chair, and, after offering a few preliminary remarks, said that those present at the meeting might, for in the [illegible] of our [illegible] when one of their fellow Englishmen, like the old sea kings or Crusaders, returned as well [illegible] which had hitherto been unknown to them. Without further [illegible] he would ask Sir Samuel Baker to give the meeting some account of [illegible] and done in the regions of [illegible]

Sir Samuel Baker, who was received with loud and long-continued applause, addressing the President, the members of the Geographical Society, and the ladies and gentlemen present, stated that, after a protracted absence he had returned to the society with an increase of [illegible] and also of regret—of pleasure in seeing around him so many faces of friends, and of regret at missing many of those faces which he had remembered, one of the [illegible] being that of the father of the society, Sir Roderick Murchison. After remarking that he had looked forward as his very great reward to the reception which had been given to him, he said he would proceed with his report, and in as concise a manner as he could present an outline of all that had passed from the commencement to the end of his late undertaking. [illegible] that it was important to everybody to know what was the real intention of the Viceroy of Egypt in undertaking the great enterprise which had been carried through. In those countries beyond the [illegible] there were between 10,000 and 15,000 slaves [illegible] from [illegible] and [illegible] instead of cultivating their country [illegible] by kidnapping men [illegible]. The Viceroy having heard of that [illegible] had determined to put it down [illegible] how to stop this traffic, which had [illegible] from time immemorial. He (Sir Samuel Baker) had received an invitation from His Highness the Viceroy to accompany him and the Prince and Princess of Wales on their tour through Upper Egypt, and having heard of the horrible [illegible] of slavery [illegible] and conversed with the Khedive of Egypt, the Prince of Wales, with the kindness of heart which was so well known, had interested himself in the cause. (Loud applause.) Had it not have been for that interest in this question, Sir Samuel would never have received or accepted the command, for it was, he might say, the kind personal interference of his Royal Highness that he was named to the Viceroy. He felt perfectly certain that the English public would rejoice that he had been enabled to carry out his enterprise and not disgrace his country. It was necessary, in the first place, to make all kinds of arrangements. The Viceroy found a great empire in his land in which was existing this slave trade, which he was determined to suppress, and the first requirement necessary for the suppression was a military force. He accordingly went forth with 1,700 men, but it must be remembered that the [illegible] of Egypt [illegible] the Viceroy and two of his ministers, Nubar Pasha and Cherif Pasha. When [illegible] placed himself in [illegible] of his country, and Sir Samuel, [illegible] of a Mahometan [illegible] perhaps that [illegible] by every possible intrigue. The [illegible] the expedition was composed of Lieut. J. A. Baker, R.N., Sir Samuel's nephew, Mr. Higginbottom, [illegible], [illegible] mechanics from Samuda and Co., [illegible], and Signor [illegible] Polo. On arriving at Khartoum he found that [illegible] had interfered with the slave-hunting par- [illegible] lost a hundred men, he [illegible] return. However, he [illegible] he knew there were [illegible] the expedition [illegible] [illegible] that a man and a brother would invariably, if he [illegible], enslave another man and a brother. He felt something between a general and a missionary, and he tried to persuade the natives [illegible] object of the mission he was upon. He had preached almost a sermon to [illegible] chief [illegible] of the slave trade. He explained to him what an abomination it was for human [illegible] bought and sold like cattle. On [illegible] iron was of extreme value [illegible] the [illegible] was that [illegible] a small piece of [illegible] of spade [illegible] pleased with it [illegible]. After his long lecture upon the iniquity [illegible] ing and selling children, the chief [illegible] it is horrible, have you not a [illegible] plied, "I have not unfortunately [illegible] he is very thin [illegible] could grow fat [illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible], and Sir Samuel gave an interesting account of the funeral of the old king and the enthroning of his successor. The best thing that could be done seemed to be to go on to the country of a neighbouring monarch, the old enemy of this man, and place him upon the throne. The line of march lay through a land in which the grass grew 14 feet to 16 feet high; it was the rainy season; and there were 93 miles to cut through; there were just enough provisions to last the men four or five days. The march was conducted in perfect silence in single file, the path being not more than six or eight inches wide. There might be 20,000 men lying around in ambush, and the traveller not aware of a single soul being in the country. The first intimation of their presence will be a shrill, peculiar whistle in imitation of the cry of a bird, and then thank goodness for the Sniders! The troops had to open fire right and left, and in this way they fought for seven days, being very few men, fortunately, [illegible] having thirty wounded. He had never known men behave in a more admirable manner—the black men he was speaking of—for though they had few officers and little to eat, they were perfect metal for soldiers. (Applause.) The lecturer then described an interesting ceremony by which he attached the King Mayonga to his interest, exchanging blood, each making a slight incision in the other's arm, and mutually sucking the wounds. Upon his return he found that a camp which he had established had been attacked by the slavers, and the survivors put to flight, that being, in fact, the origin of the report which had reached England of his (Sir Samuel's) death. It seemed too bad, after surviving incredible hardships, to hear this bad intelligence. The natives, however, having seen the difference between the Government soldiers and those [illegible], had remained true to the Government and shown very good feeling; they had further seen the troops literally walk over these men with the bayonet when they had met them, and the terrible effect of the Snider rifles; and indeed in every expedition there was nothing [illegible] force in the most [illegible] manner whenever it was necessary to resort [illegible]—for he could assure the meeting there was not a single slave-trader in the country. (Applause.) Sir Samuel then gave a humorous account of his establishing a tax paid in [illegible] and gratuities, [illegible] "conscience money" in the papers. (Laughter.) The whole country was now in a state of the most perfect order, for no tribe could make war without the permission of the Government; there was nothing but peace and goodwill in the whole of the great territory; his trials were over, and he had nothing to do but to thank God for the success which had been extended to the enterprise. Sir Samuel concluded an address of about an hour's duration by stating how the thought of the welcome he would receive had cheered him in all his dangers, though he must consider that the best half of the meeting had come in compliment to the prince, whose presence he felt was the greatest honour that could possibly be conferred upon him. (Cheers and applause.)

The Prince of Wales, who was enthusiastically received, said: Ladies and gentlemen, Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, I do not intend to give you any long address, for after the able one which my friend Sir Samuel Baker has given you, an address from me would be out of place, although I am anxious on this occasion to offer a few words of welcome to him. (Applause.) On behalf of the very large meeting assembled here this evening, I do tender him our warmest thanks for his interesting and clear lecture. My friend Sir Samuel has been kind enough to allude to me on several occasions during the course of the lecture, and he has often been kind enough to say that I have been instrumental in some way in furthering the inception of the expedition which he has so clearly shown you has proved so great a success. He has said almost too much in that respect—(no, no)—but I can assure him whatever conversation I may have had with the Viceroy with regard to the plans for the expedition, the conversation was one which gave me the greatest pleasure, and in which I took the greatest interest. I felt sure that the Viceroy would place entire confidence in Sir Samuel Baker, and that he would be able to carry his enterprise through. (Applause.) The difficulties he has met have, no doubt, been extreme; those difficulties, however, I feel convinced did not come from Cairo. Sir Samuel has told you what an enlightened ruler the Khedive of Egypt is. Perhaps he is too much in advance of the time for his own country. At any rate, I feel sure that that ruler was sincere in his wish to obtain the emancipation of the slaves and the abolition of slavery in Central Africa. But it must be remembered he had to deal with people who were thousands of miles from him, and it was impossible for him to control what occurred at so great a distance. I will not say anything further [illegible] given [illegible] this evening, and that I have always looked forward to meeting him. Though we were all startled at the news which reached us, I felt convinced that while there is life there is hope—("Hear, hear," and applause)—and I felt convinced that as a traveller and as a sportsman he would not easily succumb. As a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, and now, if I may say so, in a higher share for as having carried out a great work for the benefit of mankind as a philanthropist, I tender him the cordial welcome of us all on his return. (Cries of "Hear, hear," and loud applause.)

Sir Bartle Frere: Ladies and Gentlemen—I feel assured that I am giving utterance to what is the general feeling of us all in saying that this night will be an era in our lives. I may say that it will be a marked day in the history of the British empire, because you have this day welcomed back among you one of whose work it is not sufficient to say that England will never have occasion to be ashamed. It is something to have heard of the wonderful country which Sir Samuel Baker has described, with its barbarous customs, its unlimited forests, its almost insuperable difficulties of travel, and to have heard how the difficulties of the great work which has been so long before you—the suppression of the slave trade in those regions—were surmounted. It is something to learn that through all these difficulties [illegible] still holds its sway, and our countrymen have always shown the ability to command and the power of [illegible] empires—an ability and a power which I [illegible] likely to depart from the race which Sir Samuel [illegible] represents. (Cheers.) I think also we [illegible] your Royal Highness now for the [illegible] as a traveller, or as having by any means [illegible]. We should not let the meeting close without [illegible] to Lady Baker's share in the expedition, [illegible] strength of affection which she has [illegible] in the great work which I am [illegible]. And while we tender our thanks [illegible] There [illegible] the thanks which we give [illegible] and I trust that [illegible] have been expressed [illegible] you will allow [illegible]

THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS AND THE RAILWAYS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, quoting the *Western Morning News*, observes that an error of stupendous magnitude has been discovered in the Government Telegraph accounts. "Instead of purchasing, as was supposed, a freehold and absolute title, the Government finds that it purchased the leasehold only from the telegraph companies whose rights were bought up in many instances. The telegraph lines were leased from the railway companies, and what they sold was merely a lease of them. The railway companies are represented as being now engaged in 'preparing their claims.' Some of these, it appears, are uncomfortably large. The claim of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway for the telegraph line which the Government fondly imagined it had purchased from the Magnetic Company amounts, according to the *Western Morning News*, to 950,000*l.* The matter is to be referred to two arbitrators—Mr. Weaver, secretary of one of the telegraph companies, on the part of the Government, and Sir John Hawkshaw, on the part of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. Sir John Karslake is to be umpire." The approach of an arbitration of much public interest and importance which is thus alluded to, can scarcely, however, be fairly called an error, nor is it possible that in purchasing the rights of the telegraph companies the Government imagined itself to be acquiring the whole of the privileges connected with telegraphs in the country. The Telegraph Act, 1868, after giving powers to purchase the undertakings of telegraph companies, goes on to recite that the railway companies on their part are either owners of telegraphs or they have contracts with telegraph companies whose apparatus is placed in the stations and along the railways and canals of the railway companies. Powers are, therefore, given in this Act of 1868 to the Postmaster-General to take the place of the telegraph companies in such contracts with the railway companies, and to pay the railway companies compensation, either to be agreed upon or to be fixed by arbitrators, for the loss of present and reversionary gains. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company is mentioned by name in this Act as one of the railway companies with which arrangements will have to be [illegible] negotiations have been going on ever since the passing of the Act, the time has now come when a decision will have to be arrived at by arbitration, as provided in the Act, and before Sir John Karslake as umpire. Eminent counsel have been retained on both sides. The Marquis of Salisbury, as umpire, has already pronounced on a somewhat similar claim, involving, however, a much smaller amount than the sum to which on the part of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company it will probably be contended that company is entitled. The Act of 1869 estimated 800,000*l.* as a sufficient sum to cover the whole expenses of the Government in this part of the transfer of the telegraphs. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company alone now demand a million or more. But it will be obvious that neither the Government nor the company is a fair judge in its own cause, and the public will look with interest for the decision of Sir John Karslake and his experienced assessors. The arbitration will involve difficult and intricate matters of account.—*Times.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF DECEMBER 13.

LAVISH!

Absent Man o' Business.—"O, Mr. ——(forgets his name), will you excuse me one minute?—Take a seat——pray take a chair——take a——"

Meek Client.—"Thank you, I have one——"

Man o' Business.—"That's all right,—take another !!!"

LAWRENCE'S BEST LORDSHIP.

There's life in the old British Lion still;
When he, who late held the Vice-regal helm,
O'er the thrice fifty millions that fill
The brimming borders of our Indian realm,
Lays down more potent power, more royal rule,
Than e'er was swayed by Khalif or Mogul,
For London's School-Board chair, and patient sits,
Through infinite debate, and weary war
Of words with words, or, rarer, wits with wits,
Seeing, through smoke of strife, the good afar;
And finds his earned rest, not in idle hours,
But in new battle with more hideous powers
Than those whose idols stretch their sheafs of hands
O'er the bowed blindness of the Indian crowd,
Prostrate before them on the wide white sands
Upon whose marge beats the 'Black-water'* loud—
Devilish powers with light and love at war,
Whose empire, than our Indian realm more wide,
Whose sway, than Kali's,† blacker, bloodier, far,
Asks wills as firm, their will to over-ride,
Hearts as stout, heads as clear, their way to bar,
As in the arts of the Vice-regal hold
Who, for his good, sways sceptre and bears sword.
Then, not less green the wreath for Lawrence wound,
The first to guide the Board that guides the School,
Than that which twined those old, stern brows around,
Worn with the iron crown of Indian rule.

* The Indian name for the Ocean.

† [illegible] goddess of [illegible] and wrath.

OUR NATIVE ALLIES.

Wash me white, Sar, if I knows
Which am syseear, friends or foes.
Tore, foe charge [illegible] de wind;
[illegible] him [illegible] me on behind.
Gees ob sad, but pistol near,
Pointed to dis nigger's ear.

Shot hit harder dan a pebble;
Hurt 'um like de berry debble.
P'raps de bullet at once him scatter,
[illegible] dis him smash and shatter?
Den de punishment more bitter
For a [illegible] critter.

Wot's de nigger's consolation
For him death or amputation?
'Cause him fight well here below
Dat's what good niggers go?
Yolly! Jist make dat thar out
Berry sure beyond all doubt.

Dat [illegible] white inferior [illegible],
'Cause dem dont tink, danger faces.
Nigger, he [illegible] objection,
'Cause him gifted with reflection.
Dat's de [illegible] him skedaddle
Fast and far as him can straddle.

Ob all critters, wot got most
Bespirit carriage am a post.
Plant a post, and dere him stay.
Post him nebber run away,
'Cause why post him noways clebber;
Can't tink nohow wotsomedebber.

Nigger man, possessed ob reason,
Turn him back in danger's season,
'Cept when danger's in de place
More at back dan in de face;
Pistol bully, bagnet-pick,
Or uncomfortable kick.

Nigger fight instead of fly,
Sartain if him bolt him die.
Dere's a chance for him in front;
Den him brave de battle's brunt—
—[illegible] am so much bigger
Dan de passions in de nigger.

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LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 16s. 6d.; Enamelled or Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. and 25s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Furness Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 25s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Illustrated Catalogues Gratis and Post Free.

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THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clout, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire" [illegible] by informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co. The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

Among these preparations we may especially mention—

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anaemia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to the impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co.

The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lichen [illegible] and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.

The delicious Conserve, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica, is employed with success against Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.

Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been [illegible] Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.

Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or of other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
PEPSINE,
DIGESTIVE-POWDERS-ELIXIR-AND-WINE.

Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in therapeutics. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.

The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, would secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES-AND-LIQUID.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the copaiba capsules which contain cubebs and copaiba in a liquid state, or the astringents that are used in the form of injections [illegible]

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

[illegible] only palliatives in various forms, and [illegible] Sicot [illegible] Paris [illegible] Indian Hemp [illegible] as well as against nervous coughs, [illegible] neuralgia, and [illegible]

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder [illegible] vegetable product [illegible] instantly the most violent sick headache. [illegible] remedy against diarrhoea, dysentery, [illegible] from derangement of the stomach [illegible] [illegible] Physician to the [illegible] [illegible] Medical [illegible]

[illegible] & Co. [illegible] Calcutta.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. THE UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of 60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium, or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Boxes, Tins and Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

THE
GRANDE DIPLOMA
AWARDED AT THE
VIENNA EXHIBITION,
1873.
NUSSEY & PILLING'S
WELL KNOWN
SEWING MACHINES.

The Improved, Little [illegible] Hand Lock-Stitch (Shuttle,

The "Nussey and Pilling" New Family Shuttle Sewing Machine (Shuttle), £7 10s.

The Noiseless Tudor, for Tailoring and Manufacturing Purposes (Shuttle), £8 10s.

Wheeler and Wilson Machines.

Merchant Shippers supplied.

London Office: C. E. WILSON, Falcon Square, London, E.C. Manufactory: Park Works, Park Lane, Leeds, England.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use, throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE
PERCUSSION CAPS,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.

JOYCE'S [illegible]

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns. Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION. Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1873, MOTHERWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilman's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had [illegible] RESPECTABLE DEALERS in India.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburn and stings of insects, it is of too utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a sparkling whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Elite of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 60 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America. A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for Indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle [illegible] Lozenges [illegible] and as Wine in 1 pt. and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE—[illegible] scarcely be con[illegible] uniform in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in 1 oz., 1½ oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES
selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Buyers Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—No less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and [illegible] are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of [illegible] per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Manufacturers by Special Appointment to H.M.'s Navy, at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

AND NAVAL STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Real Turtle,
Mock Turtle, Hare,
Ox Tail, Mulligatawny,
Julienne Soups, Scotch Salmon,
Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon,
Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks,
Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds, York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates,
Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages,
Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits,
Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies,
Scotch Marmalades,
Dessert Fruits.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

D. HOGARTH & CO.,
BON ACCORD WHARF,
[illegible] WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible] from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of [illegible] all the Railway Stations belonging to these two [illegible] is prepared to contract with parties desirous of [illegible] Advertisements [illegible]

[illegible] advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing [illegible] before the Public have been [illegible] in England by the extensive use which is made by [illegible] of every station, great and small, along every line [illegible] Kingdom.

[illegible] Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, [illegible] Traders, and others who wish to bring their business [illegible] of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway [illegible]

[illegible] the privilege should not be also specially [illegible] India. Looking to the great and [illegible] Railway Passengers on the two [illegible] natives, merchants, traders, &c., [illegible] the privilege of advertising in their own [illegible] publication of their announcements [illegible] of extending their business. [illegible] ANDS in less than two years [illegible] at BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations. Placards exhibited at the different stations on these lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the [illegible].

Advertisers can [illegible] the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their [illegible] posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely [illegible] scale to encourage [illegible] to make a liberal use of the new [illegible] of making announcements [illegible]

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, £1,000,000.—INSURANCES [illegible] can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property, Merchandise, &c., in the City of Bombay [illegible] neighbourhood.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, [illegible] Dwelling-houses, or other concerns, in Bombay and [illegible] itself, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned are authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent [illegible] Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and [illegible] Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the [illegible] in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, [illegible]

THE CITY OF GLASGOW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1805.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
[illegible]
[illegible]
INVESTED FUNDS EXCEEDING [illegible] THE VALUE OF [illegible] £650,000.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are empowered to grant Insurances [illegible]. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to:—

Calcutta ... GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay ... GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
" Samarang [illegible] Insurance Company.
" Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company.
" Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia [illegible] Sea Insurance Company.
" La Neuchateloise Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
" Rhenish Westphalian Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
" Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
" Waterland [illegible] Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,[illegible] STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 18[illegible]	....	£ 76,[illegible]
Do.	18[illegible]	[illegible]
Do.	18[illegible]	[illegible]

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and [illegible] in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL, continue to be granted by the [illegible] Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, goods on the bunder, &c.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds ... £ 1,902,970 11s. [illegible]

The Undersigned, under [illegible] from [illegible] are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		OR YEARS [illegible]	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	[illegible]
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	36 7	3[illegible]	21 4	[illegible]
25	41 5	31 13	2[illegible]	[illegible]
30	44 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	48 6	[illegible]	28 10	[illegible]

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leave either for India or for [illegible] for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,[illegible],000.

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[illegible]
THOMAS W[illegible] THOMSON, Esq.

In [illegible] the Queen [illegible] Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than heretofore.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

[illegible] to intending [illegible] The [illegible] large Business [illegible] the following [illegible]

New Business, First [illegible]
Ditto Second [illegible]

Under [illegible] Policies are issued by this Company with [illegible] Military Lives, [illegible] particulars regarding which will be [illegible] application.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been effected between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Company will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 Sterling. The New Business [illegible] during the past year amounted to the large sum of [illegible] sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to [illegible] annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in the British Colonies, where every facility will be given for the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to [illegible] of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Office of the Company, or of the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager [illegible]
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

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A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and [illegible])
K. C. Macivor, Esq., [illegible]
A. F. Ashley, Esq., (the London A. [illegible])

MEDICAL ADVISER.
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
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[illegible]
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THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

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William Emmens, Esq.	[illegible]
Charles Harrison, Esq.	Herbert Tower, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	William G[illegible], Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq.	The Rev. Richard W[illegible]
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policy-holders is made complete by the subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to [illegible] of the Special Act of Parliament [illegible] empowering this Institution.

The [illegible] holders by means of [illegible] the capital [illegible]

No [illegible] these [illegible] and the Directors [illegible] directing attention to [illegible] the views, and satisfy the [illegible] in India.

RETURNING [illegible]

Policies are issued by [illegible] some time [illegible] mature [illegible]

ASSURANCE BY PERMANENT [illegible]

Under this system [illegible] term of life, the annual Premium [illegible] number of years.

[illegible]

[illegible]

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING [illegible]

Visiting Cards [illegible] Wedding [illegible] Envelopes [illegible] and [illegible] or Seals [illegible] to order [illegible] moderate prices.

[illegible] Bombay [illegible]

AGENTS—LONDON [illegible]